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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 32 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

India Rejects J. P. C. Scheme: Expects M. L. As. To Obey Mandate

Nation's Rally Against J.P.C. Report

MAMMOTH MEETING AT CHOWPATTY TO-DAY

All-Parties And Communities Join Demonstration

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

To-day is the day of protest against the J.P.C. Report and we earnestly appeal to all citizens of Bombay irrespective of caste, creed and political opinion, to join wholeheartedly in the protest demonstrations so that they may end in a triumphant success.

In compliance with our appeal to the merchant community, most of the business will remain closed after 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day to enable employees to take part in the demonstrations. So many political parties and other associations intimated their willingness to join in the mass meeting, that it is impossible to find time for all speakers to express their views. Attempt, however, will be made to accommodate as many views as we possibly can.

ALL CONDEMN IT.

Following is the final programme of the mass meeting:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee—A.I.T.U.C., A.I.R.T.U.C., Hindu Mahasabha, Nationalist Muslim Party, Nationalist Christian Party, Anti-Communal League, All-India Press Workers' Federation, Independence of India League, Young Nationalist League, The Provisional Committee of Students for Anti-J.P.C. Report Agitation, The Nationalist Harijan Association, The Youngmen's Sikh Association, The Indian States' People's Conference, and others, there will be a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty to protest against the J.P.C. scheme.

The Resolution

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the proposed constitutional changes as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and disclosing no intention of transferring real power to the people of India. This meeting places on record its considered opinion that it prefers to continue the struggle for Swaraj under the present constitution and calls upon the popular representatives in the Legislatures to reject the proposed scheme."

The Speakers

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and the following will be among the speakers:—Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. M. C. Chagla, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. Govindlal Shivlal, Sjt. A. D. Shroff, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. S. H. Jhabwalla, Moulvi Mahomedali Kasuri, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Sjt. K. N. Joglekar, Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas, Sjt. V. B. Karnik, Moulvi Md. Khadar Kasuri, Sardar Ramsingh, Sjt. Abdur Rahman Casum Mitha, Sjt. S. K. Patil and others.

Special sitting accommodation will be reserved for ladies and loud-speakers will be installed.

Volunteers wanting to join in the meeting are requested to be present at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Copies of the resolution and programme will be distributed in advance.

What He Thinks Of Them

JAWAHARLAL'S SKETCHES OF INDIAN LEADERS

The Special Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes.—

I understand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has lodged a protest before the Congress President against the proposal to turn Anand Bhawan into a Hospital. The matter is now under consideration by the Congress Executive.

Pandit Nehru has also written, in jail, a series of character sketches of Indian leaders, some of whom he is reported to have severely criticised.

The sketches are now with a very prominent Indian leader, who has been asked by Panditji to revise them if necessary. The sketches if published may create a sensation in India, for they are the estimates in which many of the Indian leaders are held by Pandit Nehru.

U. S. 'CHANGE HOLIDAY

Roosevelt Says He Has Not Discussed Question Of Closure

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

President Roosevelt told the White House press conference that he had not discussed the closing of the Stock Exchanges on the day the Gold Clause decision would be pronounced and would not discuss the question until after the decision was published.

Hoare Out To Save "Caravan"

Eleventh Hour Attempt To Break National Solidarity

WILL LIBERALS FALL IN J. P. C. TRAP?

Willing To Stand By Dominion Status Pledge But Afraid To Reiterate It?

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 6.

The definite pledge of Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of the British policy in India was given by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons opening the debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill.

This affirmation is regarded as the Government's answer to criticisms levelled from many quarters against its omission from the proposed bill of any mention of Dominion Status.

Sir S. Hoare held that there was no need of a preamble to the present Bill, similar to that of 1919 Act which the Government had no intention of repealing. The 1919 preamble was interpreted by the Viceroy in 1929 with the full authority of the Government of that day as meaning that the natural issue of India's progress as contemplated in the Act was the attainment of Dominion Status, and the present Government stood firmly both by the pledge in the 1919 preamble and the Viceroy's interpretation thereof in 1929, which was given to remove doubts then felt about the meaning of the earlier preamble.

Subsequent statements of policy added nothing in substance thereto, and nothing would be gained by reiteration.

The present Bill was a great stride forward towards the achievement of the British purpose as given in the 1919 preamble, a purpose which could only be fully realised, when India succeeded in establishing conditions whereon self-government rested.

The difficulties to be surmounted were inherent in Indian problems, and were not of British creation.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In a crowded House with galleries full, Sir Samuel Hoare moved the second reading of the Government of India Bill which is expected to be in one house or the other for the next six months.

Sir S. Hoare opened his speech by recalling the predicament of Robinson Crusoe who built a "monstrous boat" some distance from the sea, without knowing how to convey it to the water. Sir Samuel asked: has the same thing happened to us?

We have built a gigantic Bill and are we going to find it difficult to launch? When it is launched, will it be watertight and seaworthy? I am going to address my observations in these questions to-day. I believe they are in the minds of every member.

FEDERAL COMPLICATIONS.

Sir Samuel proposed to attempt to achieve three purposes;

first, to give a broad survey of the Bill, second, to review the main issue of controversies on the subject, thirdly, to describe Government's object in asking the House to pass the bill.

He began with the first chapter of the bill dealing with Federation, and pointed out that any Federal Government is bound to be more complicated than a Unitary Government, and in the case of the All-India Federation, there was additional complication due to the fact that the units are as different, as the states from the British Indian Provinces.

REACTIONS EVERYWHERE

These complications reacted upon almost every clause in the Federal Chapter. They reacted upon the provinces as to how the Federation was to formed, upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature, upon the relations between the Federal Chambers, upon the list of Federal subjects, indeed upon almost all proposals dealing with Federation.

These complications made a formidable list of difficulties, but Sir Samuel believed that nine-tynine members of the House of Commons, out of 100 regarded the All-India Federation as the objective, whether immediate or ultimate.

Moreover, these difficulties were inherent in the All-India Federation, whether established this year, next year or twenty years hence.

HOARE'S CLAIM

He claimed that the differences which would arise in the course of discussions on the Federal chapter would be differences of method, rather than of principle. For instance, whether the Federal machinery proposed was best in the circumstances and also whether election to the Federal legislature should direct or indirect.

Having pointed out the necessity of the Federal Court to interpret the Constitution. He referred to the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board, and said that he believed that the only issue about them would be whether they should be politically controlled, or run on independent business lines.

LIMITED ISSUES

Sir Samuel Hoare's view was strongly on the side of the majority of the Select Committee and the proposals in the Bill—that if they were to fulfil their intended purpose, they must be kept independent as far as possible from interference of political management. Sir Samuel said that he quoted these instances from the Federal Chapter to suggest that the issues of major controversy were limited.

ONLY A REPETITION

He proceeded to deal with the provincial chapter and pointed out that it was largely a repetition of the Federal Chapter. He thought that they were wise in feeling that it was much fairer to the provinces that they should see that their constitutions are set out in self-contained provisions at length.

LAW AND ORDER

Sir Samuel believed that every member of the house admitted the need of provincial autnomy, and the issue would be whether provincial autonomy is possible without the transfer of law and order. "My friends and I, supported by the overwhelming majority of the Select Committee, take the very definite view that it is quite impossible to give real responsibility to the provinces without transferring law and order, and the question arises for the House to

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS.

WAVERTREE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb, 6.

Polling took place to-day at Wavertree. The entry of Mr. Randolph Churchill caused one of the liveliest contests for some years. The India Defence League actively supported Mr. Randolph throughout the campaign, whereas the principal support for Mr. James Platt, the National Conservative candidate, came from young National Conservatives, for example, Mr. R. A. Butler and Lord Burghley. Letters from the Premier and Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Platt emphasised the importance of the constituency electing Government supporter. On every side the opinion has been expressed that the National Government is on trial and the verdict might well decide Government's political future. The four candidates spent the whole day on touring the constituency in brilliant sunshine amid all the feverish excitement associated with political fights of bygone days. Result expected midnight.

IRISH CITIZENSHIP.

DUBLIN. Feb. 6.

The Free State Government has agreed on the Citizenship Bill report stage in the Senate to allow 2 years instead of 1 to the Irish people abroad to take, steps to become Free State Citizens.

POLICE CHARGE JOBLESS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 6.

Twenty persons have been detained in Sheffield following a ugly skirmish between the police and the several thousand unemployed assembled outside the Town Hall to protest against the scales of relief imposed by the Unemployment Assistance Board. The City Council has refused to receive a deputation, whereupon crowds surged around the Town Hall. Stones were thrown and several policemen were injured. Mounted and foot police charged the crowds. A room inside the Town Hall was converted into a temporary police detention office. The police collected the Red flags, staves, stones, pieces of concrete from the demonstrators. There were nine police casualties one of which was removed to hospital.

ROOSEVELT'S THREAT.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

It is authoritatively stated that the President will issue a proclamation declaring a state of National Emergency in the event a decision adverse to the Government being given on the Gold Clause question.—Reuter.

Rosy Prospects Of Popular Victory

SHAMLAL TURNS TABLE ON LIBERALS

Blames Them For Supplying Brief For "Safeguards"

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

On the second day of the full dress debate on the Government motion to take the J. P. C. Report for consideration in the Legislative Assembly, 13 members spoke, of whom not one non-official was entirely in support of thescheme and when the House rose, Mr. Sant Singh was still in possession of its attention.

IN THE GALLERY

Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Sardar Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and the Aga Khan were among the distinguished visitors, and to-morrow, when Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Satyamurti will speak and various amendments are voted on, the climax of interest and excitement will be reached and one of the greatest debates in the history of the Assembly would come to an end.

NOTHING WORTHY OF ACCEPTANCE IN IT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI Feb. 6.

The solitary Congress member from the Punjab made to-day a speech which won for him an applause which no other speaker has till now received this session. Every member of the House, including even officials from the Provinces, joined the cheer at the end of an oration which made the House rock with laughter, stirred the overcrowded public gallery and enlivened the proceedings as no other speech had done. And added to it he drove home all his points against the J.P.C. scheme.

TONIC FOR DULL HOUSE.

The reason for this demonstration was that he intervened at time when the House was feeling dull and tired and really felt the need of some tonic. And Lala Shamlal gave that tonic. The most unassuming man, he gave such homely illustrations of the position as disclosed by the J. P. C. that the House enjoyed the fun and even those like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Henry Craik and Captain Lalchand, who were hard hit by his illustrations, joined good humouredly in the applause.

LIKE RAMLILA!

Here was not any originality in this maiden speech, but Lala Shamlal, unlike many other new members, did not feel nervous and reproduced with a powerful voice the arguments and stories which probably he has often rehearsed on the public platform. His discription of the new rulers as no more than the characters of Rama, Laxman and Sita in the Ramlila celebrations when the real power behind lies with the managers of Ramlila, went home. Equally effective was the manner he turned the table on the co-operators who had in season and out of season blamed the Congress for bringing about these safeguards. His reply was that the Britishers had skilfully got out of these co-operators all that India aimed at and made provisions again them. The policy of persuasion had not succeeded, whereas that of direct action was in the laps of the future to be tried by those who would refuse to compromise with evil.

NOTHING WORTH IN IT.

Mr. Asaf Ali who was another member to make a maiden speech failed to rouse the House to the pitch he played for. He began apparently with an ambitious plan, but lost his bearing so that his speech was all sound, but not enough matter.

Dr. Deshmukh too showed some flare for public speaking, but acted gently.

All the other speakers were older hands at the game. Mr. Joshi made his points well and neither as a Servants of India man nor as a Labourite could he find anything in the scheme worth accepting.

MANUSCRIPT ORATORY.

Mr. H. P. Mody tried to be statesmanlike as well as critical and spoke well. Captain Shermuhamed used the argument repeated by the so-called representatives of the martial races which was introduced years ago by Sir Umar Hayat Khan that, if the British withdrew, these races would govern India within a week. He as well as all other nominated members like Sir Henry Gidney and Dr. De Souza who spoke, were keen in establishing their independent judgment and so careful had they to be that almost all of them read out well prepared speeches.

PATHETIC SPECTACLE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir was halting, almost bankrupt of words, and was the pathetic expression of one who had not made up his mind.

Sir Joseph Bhore certainly had the ear of the House when in measured sentences, he gave his diagnosis of the situation leading to the conclusion that direct action, being out of question and safeguards being forced by the Congress loud talk of expropriation, the only course for India was to accept the offer and work it with good-will.

NONE TO RETORT.

His speech required an immediate retort from the Congress side, but there were so many members, and anxious to catch eye of the Chair.

(Continued On Page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two Matriculated trained and one Graduate trained Tutoresses for Zanzibar. Must know Gujarati or Urdu. Apply Box No. 3632, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, by European Import-house, energetic salesman for Sundries. Only those who have long experience in the line and first-rate influence in the bazaar, need apply under Box 3627, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission, house rent, etc. No security required. T. Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Wanted Manager, Asstt. Manager, Cashier, Senior junior clerks, for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3625).

Wanted Junior Typist, Oliver Machine. Apply stating salary to Box No. 3626, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Canvassers for up-country having experience in stationery, cutlery and hardware lines. Salary Rs. 40 to 45. Apply to Box No. 3623, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stockists and organisers on liberal terms, to push the sale of our sports material, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (3624).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Lady Teacher knowing Marathi to teach conversational English to a lady. Time after 4 p.m. Apply stating terms to Dr. M. Venkatrao, C|o N. Powell & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 4. (9601).

Applications are invited from fresh Registered Medical Practitioners (M.B.B.S., or L.C.P.S.), for the post of a Casualty Officer in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 50|- p.m., with free boarding & lodging (bachelor's quarters), for a period of six months, renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent, on or before the 15th February, 1935, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials. (9571).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of our "Wool Spinning" and "Wool Finishing Plant." Only those having at least 10 years practical experience need apply stating the minimum salary acceptable. Manager, Model Industries. Dayalbagh, Agra. (9596).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let top flat 4 rooms, blocks, rooms, Boyce House, behind Mahavirvidyalaya, Gowalia Tank. Apply Boyce, 2nd floor, Vatcha Gandhy Road, Gamdevi. (3620).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oilexpellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers. Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

A Retired Graduate School Master (S. L. French) coaches up pupils up to Matric. Apply Box 3613, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Dr. COHN WIENER, the Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda and Late Head of the Humboldt-Hochschule, Berlin, will deliver a series of three lectures under the auspices of this University on "Islamic Art and Architecture" (with lantern slides) on the following days at 6 p.m., each day in the Lecture Theatre, First Floor, South Wing, of the University Buildings:—

THURSDAY, 7th February, 1935
President—
MOULVI M. Y. HAINDADAY, B.A., LL.B.
Subject—The adoption of the culture of the conquered countries during the first Islamic Century; Mosques at Damascus, Jerusalem and Egypt, the palace of Mshatta. The Western Islam; Egypt, Northern Africa and Spain.

FRIDAY, 8th February, 1935
Subject—The Eastern countries until the raid of Chengiskhan. Persia and Turkestan. Their buildings, applied art and miniature painting.

SATURDAY, 9th February, 1935.
President—
Dr. K. M. DANDPOTA, M.A. Ph.D.
Subject—Tamerlan's buildings. The art of his successors. Persian Art under the Safevid Dynasty. Indian art under the Mogul Emperors. Turkish art.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar
Bombay, 30th January, 1935.
9605

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Notice has been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for a motion to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 are discussed:—

By Mr. K. H. Goregaoker:—For making a provision of Rs. 3,000 for starting a hospital for the treatment of bad cases of Leprosy.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1935.
9603

India Agent's Achievements In S. Africa

DURBAN (By Mail.)

The following signatories in the course of their reply to the "Indian Opinion" for its attack on the Agent-General Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, state:—

"We cannot conceive of a single outstanding achievement in his favour. The only thing outstanding about him is that he has divided the community." Thus runs the strain of an editorial which appears in the "Indian Opinion" of the 18th January, reviewing the work of the Agent-General, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh on the eve of his departure to India from South Africa. The editorial purports to review the work of the Agency since its inception with the appointment as Agent-General of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in 1927. The writer credits Mr. Sastri with having been instrumental in founding the Sastri College and in creating Indian social service and child welfare committees. Sir Kurma Reddi the second Agent and successor in office to Mr. Sastri is credited among other things, with bringing into existence the Relief Committee which bears his name and with donating £25 towards the fund of the Indian unemployed and augmenting the funds for the relief of Indians.

In an editorial some months back, in the "Indian Opinion" Kumar Sir Maharaj Singh was dubbed as a "pukka official" having come with a big stick which he used in creating dissension and division in the community.

The whole trend of the present article is studiously aimed at, to discredit the notable achievements of the Kunwar in furtherance of the Indian cause in South Africa.

The "Indian Opinion" contends that the Agency, the creation of which was approved by India and its people was no longer necessary in this country and that the Congress with the Agency must go.

Replying to this accusation, the signatories state:—

"Let us as responsible members of the Indian community of South Africa state for the information of our readers that the Kunwar ably assisted by his charming consort has achieved notable successes in the advancement of education and in the work of upliftment of the Indian community. Money granted for Indian education has risen since 1932 from £62,000 to £86,000 for the current year. In addition to this the Kunwar has been able to secure a grant of £10,000 for the first time from the Natal Provincial Administration for the same noble cause. Indian technical education through his efforts has benefited with an increased grant from £250 to 400 and a further increase has been promised. Secondary education for Indians in the Transvaal is now being provided and recently the Kunwar was able to secure a grant of £400 for the Aryan Benevolent Home in Pietermaritzburg. Besides other things, the Kunwar was able to obtain social amenities for Indians which were previously denied them.

IN KUNWAR'S REGIME.

In the political sphere, it is noteworthy that no anti-Asiatic legislation was enacted during the Kunwar's regime. On the other hand assurances were obtained from the Ministers concerned that existing laws which might adversely affect the Indian community will be sympathetically administered. The Indian problem which seemed to be a burning question some ten or fifteen years ago, in the words of General Smuts, is no longer a first class political question. All this change for the better could be undoubtedly attributed in a large measure to the Kunwar.

Through his efforts, a wing to the Pretoria Hospital known as "Cassim Adam Ward" has been added at a cost of £1,350. Mr. M. E. Laki of Greytown has, at the request of the Kunwar, promised to give a similar amount to the Natal Provincial Administration for building an Indian Ward in the Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg.

KUNWARANI'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

To the fame of the Kunwarani also stand notable successes. She interested herself in social welfare work among Indian women. She formed Indian Women Associations and Child Welfare Societies in all important centres of South Africa. She enlisted practical help and sympathies from many prominent European women, whose co-operation with Indian women in child welfare, clinic and social work has been real and of lasting success.

The Kunwar and the Kunwarani have never spared themselves in promoting the general welfare of the Indian community in every direction. The many tributes from both Indians and Europeans at all public farewell functions in the past few days and the expressions of regret and sadness at their retirement from South Africa, testify to a high degree the esteem and love in which they are held in this country. The very fact that appeals came from Indians from all over South Africa to persuade the Kunwar to extend his stay is the most clear and the best indication of the people's appreciation of his work and worth. No better proof need be given of the benefits they have been able to obtain and the advantages they have secured for the Indian community, and no better or more fitting testimony can be advanced to give categorical refutation to the ill-judged and wanton charges levelled at the Kunwar.

SIGNATORIES.

It is regrettable that just on the eve of the departure of the Kunwar and the Kunwarani, when both Indians and Europeans have publicly acknowledged their valuable services to the country, "Indian Opinion" should demean itself to cowardly attack on our distinguished Agent as a parting shot.

The following are the signatories:—

1. Omar Hajee Amod Jhaveri. 2. J. W. Godfrey. 3. Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi. 4. B. M. Patel. 5. Hajee Cassim Adam. 6. Mahomed Ebrahim. 7. R. K. Kapitan. 8. Sorabjee Rustomjee. 9. Hajee E. M. Paruk. 10. Hajee E. I. Patel. 11. B. M. Singh. 12. Hajee M. E. Lakhi. 13. Ashwin Choudree. 14. T. N. Bhoola. 15. V. S. C. Pather. 16 S. R. Naidoo and 17. A. I. Kajee.

Arrangements, according to a Bhopal message, are in progress in the State to celebrate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, and with this object in view, a Committee, under the presidentship of Princess Nawab Gohar Taj Begum, wife of the heir-apparent, has been formed to raise funds.

A fair is being held at Khedbrahma, in the Idar State, which will last for twenty days, from February 18 to March 9, with the object of focussing public attention to local arts and crafts.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival		Departure	
Ibukisan Maru	24th	Jan.	6th	Feb.
Shinnoh „	24th	„	12th	„
Manyo „	29th	„	20th	„
Hokushin „	12th	Feb.	23rd	„
Celebes „	20th	„	7th	Mar.
Alaska „	22nd	„	30th	„
Havana „	11th	Mar.	21st	„

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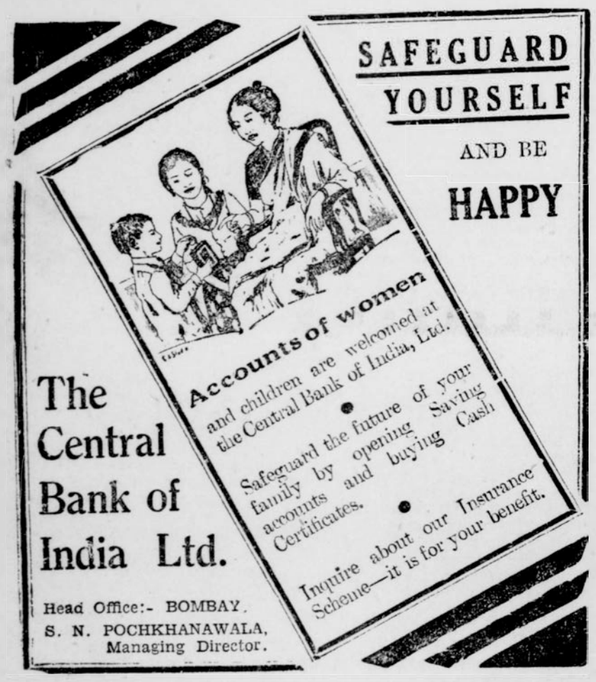
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DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

New Emporium Opened In Pursuance Of Anti-Machinery Campaign

As per instructions of the All-India Village Industries a Griha Udyoga Mandir (a Home Industries Emporium) was opened at the Swadeshi Market on Wednesday morning.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj performed the opening ceremony.

Several prominent leaders including Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Surji Vallabhadas, Lakhmidas Purushottam were present on the occasion.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who is the President of the Swadeshi Market, in the course of her speech said that, since the starting of the Village Industries Association, the definition of Swadeshi had undergone a change. All these days Swadeshi meant all articles prepared in India. But after a lengthy correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi she had come to the conclusion that Swadeshi meant articles made in India and manufactured by hand and not by any sort of machinery.

Employment for Villagers.

Encouragement of such Swadeshi would undoubtedly give employment to thousands of unemployed in the Villages. By opening an Emporium in Bombay, the city would be able to encourage such goods as were manufactured in the villages and thus provide employment to the villagers. She was sure that Bombay would not lag behind in the question of encouraging Swadeshi. The Emporium which would be declared open would sell Fresh ghee, Jaggary, handmade paper, flour honey, etc.

Mr. Surji Vallabhadas appealed to the citizens of Bombay to encourage Home Industries and thus provide employment to the half-starved villagers. He was sure that Bombay, which had always been the foremost in encouraging such movements, would help the Griha Udyoga Mandir to develop to such an extent as to have branches in practically every lane in the city.

Greatest Problem

Mr. Lakhmidas Purshottam in the course of his speech said that both the Government and the Congress claimed to work in the villages and do good for the villagers. It had been proved and people must have realised by now as to what sort of help the Government are giving to the villagers. The Government through indirect methods had been responsible for making the villagers come to the city and seek employment. The most important work that was on the hands of the Village Industries Association was to provide work for the several thousand unemployed in the villages by encouraging Cottage Industries.

If people were to encourage Mill Industries only about 3 crores of Indians would be employed and the rest would be unemployed. It was the duty of every Indian to see that he encouraged Village and Home Industries and thus avoid the greatest problem that was staring in the face.

Mr. Jamnalal in declaring open the Emporium said that he hoped Bombay would encourage the Emporium, the efforts of Mrs. Munshi and others.

"TRUE CHOSEN OF GOD"

Madam Sophia Wadia delivered an interesting address on "The Temple of Solomon" at Sir Ely Kadoori High School on Saturday evening, Mr. J. Samson presiding.

The speaker said that the language of symbols was commonly adopted to express "secret of the soul' and that "Temple" was a metaphor commonly used to represent human body. It was in this sense that the temple of Solomon could be studied.

At the present day the majority of human beings go on in a humdrum fashion, leading their lives as their impulses dictate. There is but a small minority which tries to lead a better and nobler life and that of truth, self-sacrifice and comparison—in short—to build the "Temple of Solomon".

One life, however long, is too small for this task. As embodied in the doctrine of Reincarnation, the soul grows from one experience to another.

In the process of building this "Temple", one must make an intense study of the nature of the soul without any distinction of caste, colour or creed and must put into practice the results of his study.

The true chosen of God is he, who represents Godly qualities and king Solomon was an example of it.

With a few remarks by the Chairman, the meeting came to a close.

MERCHANT ACQUITTED

Magistrate Dismisses Charge Of Criminal Misappropriation

Abdul Kader Hasanalli, trading under the name of Messrs. Mahomedalli Allibhoy Katchwalla and Company, was found not guilty and acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of a charge of criminal misappropriation and breach of trust as an Agent in respect of goods valued at Rs. 2,279, on Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court.

The case for the prosecution was that they ordered glassware through an Importer in Bombay on the basis that the documents relating to the goods would be accepted against payment. When the goods arrived in Bombay, the accused, instead of paying the amount of the invoices, obtained delivery of them on trust receipts. Certain conditions were imposed on the accused in the Trust receipt. These were (1) prohibiting the sale of the goods on credit, (2) that all amounts recovered by the sale of the goods should be handed over to the complainants towards the credit of the accused's account with them.

In October 1933, there was an amount of Rs. 2,270 due from the accused to the Importers. Without liquidating this debt, it was stated, the accused sold the firm, as a going concern, to Ebrahim Tyaballi Katchwalla. Payment of the balance due to the complainant was demanded of the accused, but he failed to either return the goods or pay the amount.

The Magistrate observed that from the evidence it was clear that the terms in the Trust receipt were not strictly observed. The several transaction disclosed that the relationship which existed between the parties was not that of principal and agent but vendor and purchaser. The Magistrate accepted the defence contention that the accused paid interest on the amount outstanding and passed post-dated cheques in exchange for the invoices.

Mr. B. H. Daruvala appeared for the complainant. Mr. Deodhar defended the accused.

INSURANCE MAN'S RECORD

Not Absent On A Single Day In 47 Years' Service

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Two days' fast in a week with prayers" is a motto which has helped a Bombay office workers to create a unique record in office attendance.

He is Mr. Minocher J. S. Kharas, chief accountant of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Ltd Bombay who during the course of nearly 47 years of service in the company, has not been absent for a single day.—He has never taken sick or privilege leave.

"I did not require either" he explained to a representative of the Associated Press who inquired of him how he managed to do it through half a century.

He gave the secret of his remarkable attachment to office: "Two days' fast in a week combined with prayers will not only keep one fit, but make one love one's work."

Asked why he did not avail himself of the privilege leave which he had earned, Mr. Kharas replied. "It was just the love of work—I could not do without it."

Mr. Kharas said. "When I lost my mother, some years ago, I attended the office in the morning and left in the evening to assist at her funeral."

Whenever he was slightly indisposed, he made it a point not to remain absent.

"A slight indisposition is oftentimes put right by the office atmosphere," he thought.

Mr. Kharas is shortly to retire, a hale and hearty man at 65.

So far Mr. Kharas has not formulated any plans as to what would keep him busy in his retirement.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MECHANIC

Agri Youth Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Feb. 6

Kamalya Bama Mahatre, an Agri youth has been arrested by the Kalyan Town police on a charge of murder of Sitaram Govind Chinchore, a mechanic, at Dombivli on February 1 last.

It appears that Chinchore was asked to repair a water pump, and while he was engaged in the work Mahatre, a servant of Mr. Datar, told him to desist. An altercation took place between the two. Mahatre is alleged to have dealt a heavy blow with a cast iron pipe on the head of the mechanic. The victim of the tragedy was removed to the Kalyan Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries.

Further inquiry is in progress.

NOT RASH DRIVING

Magistrate Acquits Accountant Of Serious Charge

"Criminal negligence is, the gross and culpable neglect, or failure to excercise that reasonable and proper care and precaution to guard against injury either to the public generally or to an individual in particular. This was the correct standard to be adopted in deciding cases of rashness or negligence under the criminal law."

Thus observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court, in acquitting on Wednesday Mr. John Wyndham Hibbert, an assistant accountant in Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., who stood charged with having driven his car in a rash and negligent manner on August 19 last and thereby caused the death of Frank Periera.

Continuing, the Magistrate remarked, that it was not the prosecution story that the accused did nothing to save the man. He took immense risk of his own life in order to save that of other's life. It might be an error of judgment on his part but having regard to the facts, the Magistrate said he was not prepared to say that the accused was rash or negligent.

The prosecution was that on August 19 last, Mr. Hibbert was driving his car and at the foot of the DeLisle Road Bridge knocked down a pedestrian named Pereira, who later died.

According to Mr. John Luckham, assistant in the same firm where the accused was employed, they had both gone to Khandala on the day in question and returned the same evening in the witness's car.

At about 8-15 p.m. they reached DeLisle Road Bridge. Mr. Hibbert was driving the car. Here they noticed a victoria in front of them and going in the same direction as they were. Mr. Hibbert tried to overtake the victoria and, in doing so, came on a level with it on the right side.

Suddenly Pereira, who was screened from their view by the victoria, emerged from the left footpath on the road, about five yards in front of the victoria.

Mr. Hibbert swerved the car to the right in order to avoid the man but the person started running across the road. The accused made another attempt to save the man's life and swerved to the left.

Pereira was, however, knocked down by the car which mounted the footpath on the left and struck against a brick-wall knocking down a portion of it.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE BECOMES FEEBLE

POONA, Feb. 6.

The western disturbance is feeble and has caused local rain or snow in Baluchistan and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Darjeeling quarter inch; Sonamarg, Quetta, half each; Dalbandin quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Baluchistan and continue locally in Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.1 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.0 degrees 4.9 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.5 degrees 1.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 129 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.6deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BURGLARY AT PARSI WADA

Two Arrests On Suspicion: Theft Of Vaiuables Worth Rs. 796

Narayan Bapu and Gopal Antoo were arrested by the Maharbouri Police on Tuesday night on suspicion that they were concerned in a robbery at Parsi Wada.

It is stated that Purshottamdas Narayandas Choksi, a resident of Hati Building at 1st Parsi Wada left his residence in the morning and went to his shop.

Soon after he was recalled home by a Bhayya and on arrival found that his house had been broken into by thieves and silver ornaments and article collectively valued at Rs. 796, which were kept in cupboard were stolen.

It is alleged that the second suspect was on the scene of the robbery and the first suspect was later arrested on a statement made by him.

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, remanded them in police custody till Feb. 18.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

"R. Shankaran, Hindi Prachanrak writes:—The Preliminary Examinations in Hindi-Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha will be held in Bombay on Sunday the 10th February 1935.

The following particulars about this year's examination are given:—

There are 27 candidates for the Rashtra Bhasha of which 18 are adies; 15 candidates for the Madhyama of which 3 are ladies; and 75 candidates for the Prathamik of which 48 are ladies.

These had their course of study at the Hindi Classes conducted in different parts of the City such as Matunga, Dadar, Khar, Santa Cruz, Gamdevi, Girgaum etc.

There will be two centres—(1) at Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, and (2) at Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Dadar, Opposite to B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station. The Centre at Seva Sadan is only for ladies.

The examinations will be held from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and from 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Those interested in the study of Hindi and in the matter of opening new classes, will please write to the Pracharak at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay."

PRIEST EXPRESSES REGRET

Case Compounded In C. P. M.'s Court

On expressing regret and withdrawing unconditionally the imputations made against the character of Dastur Minocher Dastur, Kekishroo Jamas Asana, a Parsi High Priest and on paying a sum of Rs. 5 to the Anjuman Atash Behrams Maintenance Fund, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay marked the case against Framroz Arderjee Bajan, a Parsi Priest, as compounded on Wednesday.

During the progress of the trial the Court room was crowded with Parsis who evinced considerable interest in the proceedings. The happy ending to the case came as a relief to both parties.

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KHETWADI FIRE SEQUEL

Magistrate Releases Six Accused On Bail Till Feb. 14

The six accused who were arrested by the Lamington Road Police as a sequel to the Khetwadi Fire, were yesterday ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 each till February 14.

The six accused are: Suba Sonappa; Budappa Manjaya; Kargappa Venka; Baboo Daji; Chandoo Shiv; and Somayya Kanto. The first five were arrested on January 24 and the sixth man on January 26.

All the accused in the case are charged with stealing petrol from a Congress Ambulance Car in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger life and property.

BROTHERS GET WOUNDS IN QUARREL

Ill-will between two brothers is said to be the cause of a scuffle that occurred on Tuesday night, in which both received wounds inflicted with knives.

Anant Prabhoo, his brother Vasudeo Prabhoo and their former servant, Asunaram Narbhiram, the three accused were produced on Wednesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, who remanded them to police custody till February 7.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Athletics To The Fore In Bombay

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

Cricket

GUJARAT WELCOMES RANJI TROPHY TOURNAMENT.

I am glad that the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association ultimately agreed to play off their engagement with Gujarat Cricket Association in the first round of the all-India Cricket Championship Tournament for Ranji Trophy, at Ahmedabad. I am told on very good authority that the match evoked much enthusiasm in Gujarat and large crowds followed the fortunes of the game day to day with keen interest. Evidently, cricket fans of the province are determined to be as much in the picture as any other place. That is, indeed, a good sign for the game there.

BOMBAY TEAM WAS WEAKENED

When the Bombay team left home, it had two changes in its cosmopolitan. Vajifdar and Richards being unable to make the journey, their places were filled up by Churry and Jai. These changes, imperative as they were, considerably weakened the side, especially in the attacking department. And there were not a few who were very nervous about the prospects of the local team. More so, because they were to play on matting, a thing almost unknown in this city. Yet another flaw I cannot account for is the omission of Kadri from the final selection of the team.

GUJARAT'S SURPRISING COLLAPSE.

However, the men under Jai's charge acquitted themselves fairly creditably, chiefly with their bats which was the cause of their ultimate success against Gujarat. Churry (75 and 29), Wadkar (89 and 23) Baporia (33 and 23), Havewalla (68), D'Avoine (51) and Hindlekar (44) were the outstanding scorers and contributed largely to Bombay's victory. In the first instance, Bombay, having the first run of the crease compiled 231 runs. Gujarat was summarily dismissed for a petty collection of 106 runs, Merchant and Talpade capturing 4 and 3 wickets respectively. Joshi, (27), Godambe (24) and Botawalla (16) were the only batsmen who could cross the first decade.

JAI PLAYS FOR SAFETY AND WINS.

With a lead of 125 runs Bombay played quite confidently in their second venture and heaped up 300 runs for the loss of seven wickets when Jai applied closure. The Bombay Skipper could have made the declaration much earlier. But he lacked confidence in his bowling stock and was naturally anxious to gain an absolutely safe position. The weakness of the Bombay bowling was clearly evidenced in the second innings when Gujarat punished them with much severity. To check their onslaughts Jai had to call upon every other man in the field except the wicket-keeper to take a hand in bowling. Gujarat collected 166 runs for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn, Mehta (57 not out), Heptulla (38), Prince Khanderao (28) and Sheik Dinah (21 not out) were the principal scorers for Gujarat. Thus by virtue of the lead they gained in the first innings, Bombay earned the right of meeting Maharashtra in the next round.

NEED TO STRENGTHEN BOWLING AND FIELDING.

I hope Vajifdar and Richards will be available for the remaining matches. Or, I am afraid, Bombay's chances will be considerably weakened. As it is, Bombay's fielding is none too good. If Vajifdar comes in and Contractor who has been a total failure, is replaced by Kadri it will see some tightening up. It is to be hoped that the selectors will consider all the aspects of the question dispassionately and put forth the best team possible.

Athletics

150 COMPETITORS FOR B.A.A.C. MEETING.

The first open athletic meeting organised by the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club has attracted quite a large number of entries. There are as many as 150 men and women who have entered the lists for the 17 different items on the card. This is a very encouraging sign indeed for the organisers of athletic sports in this city. For 100 yards Flat Race, 30 competitors have joined the issue, of whom Sweeney of the Customs who broke the record of the Leslie Running Cup, and Castellino the University Champion for the last few years, are sure to have the biggest say in this event. Willis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is expected to be a strong rival to them.

THE HOT FAVOURITES IN FIELD EVENTS.

Another event which has drawn a big field is 220 yards Flat Race. Among the 25 competitors is a recent find of the Bombay University in the person of Jameson who is a champion of the Ismalia College, Andheri. He is sure to have stiff opposition from Sweeney, Castellino, Willis and Sullivan of the G. I. P. Railway.

For the 440 and 830 yards Flat Races, there are 17 and 19 entries respectively. It is difficult to spot the leaders in these events. Jameson and Castellino are supposed to have the best chances against others.

The one mile and 3 miles Races will have 26 and 15 contestants to fight out the issue. In the absence of V. R. Basrur, Bombay's best miler, who is said to be busy preparing for his exam, P. B. Vaidya of the Swastik League is likely to be the hot favourite.

B. P. WAGH'S CLAIMS IN SHOT PUTT.

In the 120 yards Hurdles 12 have entered. Milne and Castellino of the Customs will no doubt find in Jameson a hard nut to crack. Similarly in High and Long Jumps and Pole Pault in which there are 13, 19 and 13 competitors, respectively Jameson is decidedly the favourite.

B. P. Wagh of the Promoting Club is the most formidable competitor in Shot Putt, in a list of 25 entrants. There are other well-known athletes like H. S. Lynn and J. Saldanha of the Customs who are contending for the title.

CONTENDERS FOR MALCOLM AND NAIR.

Fourteen have entered for the mile Cycle Race. K. C. Davar and K. O. Gerrard of the B.A.A.C are determined to put up a stiff fight against the reigning champion, B. Malcolm, of the B.E.S.T.

An interesting item is the Walking Race over the distance of a mile in which R. G. Nair, the Well-known champion walker of Bombay, D. R. Master, another Buchanan Cup holder and M. R. A Aiyar will join issue in a field of ten.

Unfortunately the ladies events have not attracted as good a field as in the others. However, their contests are expected to be equally keen and exciting.

ELECTIONS AND MALPRACTICES

Mr. Joshi To Move Corporation For Minimizing Impersonations

The impersonations practised in the last municipal elections will be a subject of discussion in the Municipal Corporation this month. Several councillors have sent notices of motion on this question.

Mr. A. Soares, will move:—

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to convey to the Government of Bombay the considered opinion of the Corporation that the proposed schedule of motor taxation in the scheme of motor tax unification published by Government is likely to weigh too heavily on motor buses and lorries, and is against the interests both of the trade of the City and the poorer classes of the population; that the proposed taxes are likely to drive out of the streets a number of lorries and buses and thus detrimentally affect the revenues which Government and the Municipality hope to derive therefrom; and that the schedule should be suitably adjusted before the new Bill is passed into law."

STOP THOSE MALPRACTICES.

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report on the most effective method of checking impersonation and other alleged malpractices at the Municipal elections, submitting, if necessary, suitable amendments and addition to the present electoral rules and procedure."

Mr. S. C. Joshi, will move:—

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to suggest ways and means and modifications in the existing rules in connection with the conduct of the General Municipal Elections, if necessary, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, so as to stop or at least to minimize impersonations and other malpractices in the election."

Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, will move:—

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, as to the steps or measures that in his opinion should be adopted in future to stop impersonation and other reprehensible devices such as are said to have been practised on a fairly large scale in the recent Municipal Elections."

Bombay Team Badly Needs Fast Bowler

Shortcomings Which Will Have To Be Remedied Before Next Match

(By "Man On The Spot")

Without in any way belittling the performance of the Bombay bowlers in the first innings against Gujarat, I must confess that the visitors were decidedly lucky to have qualified for the second round against Maharashtra in virtue of a first innings' victory. When Bombay were all out on the first day for 231, compiled in 280 minutes, the chances of dismissing their opponents for a lesser total were considered far from rosy in view of the weak bowling, but bad and careless batting on the part of the Gujarat batsmen coupled with the excellent trundling of Vijay Merchant and D. S. Talpade particularly settled the issue.

Bombay Leads By 125 Runs

With a lead of 125 runs, Bombay were definitely in a strong position but Gujarat made a gallant attempt to retrieve the game in the second innings. When two Bombay wickets (one of them a gift to the other side) were down for a paltry 4 runs on board, it looked as if a debacle was in store, but Wadkar, who was promoted to Number 3 from Number 9 and Churry completely altered the complexion of the game and by adding 116 runs for the third wicket, placed Bombay in a winning position.

Jai knowing the capabilities of his attack, rightly refused to take any risks and did not declare till lunch time leaving Gujarat 425 to get in a little over three hours.

How far this policy succeeded is evident from the fact that a side that had failed miserably in the first innings, actually compiled 166 runs for the loss of only four wickets, and it was the unenterprising batting of Champak Mehta, who added seven runs in 40 minutes after reaching his 50, when the whole of the opposite side was having a trial with the ball, that the Gujarat score did not read more.

Bombay's Shortcomings

It will be not out of place here to mention Bombay's shortcomings. First and foremost the next side must contain another opening batsman. I was really surprised to see Homi Contractor filling this position with what results we know now. There are two men for this position but I would like to see S. M. Kadri given the chance. This player was made the 12th man although he was not originally selected for the Gujarat match and yet when Richards was unable to go he was not given the place.

I have personally no fault to find with the decision to play a bowler, but then why announce a 12th man before hand?

The definition of a 12th man reads that if any of the seven selected men are unable to play, then it is the 12th man who comes into the team. It is for this reason that I hope, the Selection Committee would do justice to this player and include him in the next match. He requires no further recommendation as his public performances as an opening bat and a fielder are only too well-known.

Attack Must Be Strengthened

Secondly, the attack must be strengthened. If Richards is again he is the proper man, or a fast bowler was an urgent necessity at Ahmedabad. If he is not available, I would suggest either Dr. Kothare or K. Divekar of the Customs for this place.

What New Team Should Be

My team, for the next round would therefore be as follows:—

1. L. P. Jai (Capt).
2. D. D. Hindlekar.
3. G. Richards.
4. V. M. Merchant.
5. P. J. Churry.
6. —A. E. Baporia.
7. P. A. d'Avoine.
8. R. R. Wadkar.
9. D. R. Havewala.
10. D. S. Talpade.
11. S. M. Kadri.

Lack Of Confidence

Before I conclude, I cannot but deplore the lack of confidence some batsmen showed in the call for runs from their colleagues at the other end. Several easy singles were thus thrown away and what was more disastrous, no less than three wickets were sacrificed.

In the first innings it was Merchant who was at fault in calling for a run and Hindlekar rightly refused. But in the second innings, Contractor really sacrificed his wicket for Wadkar, who called for a ridiculous run.

Faulty Order of Batting

Another fault I have to find was with the order of batting. When once the skipper gives a batting order, he should stick to it unless a wicket falls a few minutes from an adjournment. There was no justification for Jai's action in sending in Wadkar after the fall of Contractor's wicket in the First Innings in place of Merchant. Such an action naturally tends to make a batsman lose confidence in himself and it was exactly what happened to Merchant.

I must frankly confess that the Merchant of to-day is not the same Merchant of a year ago and perhaps it is his attempt at bowling that has somewhat retarded his batting powers, but the fact remains that during the first few overs, Merchant was distinctly shaky. When such is the case by changing his number he is apt to become more nervous.

Sent Too Low Down

Then d'Avoine, who generally goes in Number 3, was sent as low as 9th in the batting order and I am afraid that had not Jai given him a chance in the Second Innings, Ahmedabad would have missed a real treat of stylish and elegant batting from this dashing player. Even Jai himself went in 7th and I think his place is rightly fourth or fifth.

With a little more serious practice at the nets' and the above changes in the composition of the side I am perfectly sanguine, the team will go far in the Championship of India.

GWALIOR GOLD CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Young Sports Trounce G. I. P. Mechanics

Scoring a goal in the last minute, the Young Sports scored a victory over the G.I.P. Mechanics, in the replay of the first round of the Gwalior Gold Cup Hockey Tourney:—

The teams were evenly matched the Young Sports holding a little advantage at defence but their forwards missed a number of scoring opportunities.

From the start the Young Sports attacked and midway in the first half, Edwin scored a fine goal from a difficult angle thus giving his side the lead. Half-time found the G.I.P. Mechanics, one goal in arrears.

On resumption, the Mechanics tried hard to come on level terms and missed some scoring opportunities, Blake, the Young Sports Custodian bringing off some good saves. The Mechanics scored a somewhat lucky goal, when Lobo, the left full back of the Young Sports missed and the goalie rushing out, also missed. McGill the left-ex of the Mechanics, scoring bringing the teams on level terms. Thereafter the Mechanics tried hard to take the lead but Felix saved his side many a time. On one occasion the Mechanics nearly scored but Franklin saved his side. A couple of minutes from the end Oliveira, scored the winning goal for his side. Harris the G.I.P. Mechanic goalie failing to clear. The Mechanics tried desperately to come on level terms but failed. Full time arrived and the Young Sports left the field as victors.

Felix, Franklin, Oliveira and Manoel worked hard for the winners while D'Cunha and Westerling did yeomen services to their side.

RESULT.

YOUNG SPORTS	2 goals.
G.I.P. MECHS.	1 goal.

THE TEAMS:

G.I.P. MECHS.—Harris: Elliott and R. Todd: Todd, L. Westerling, Thomson and Thomas: Grostate, D'Cunha, Peters and McGill.

YOUNG SPORTS:—P. Blake: Felix D'Souza and P. A. Lobo: J. A. D'Souza, Joe Franklin and John Pinto: Edwin, Manoel, Oliveira, Albert and Edie D'Souza.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Nagporewala and Fairman.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS WIN

The Christ Church Old Boys passed into the next round of the Tournament, when they beat the Radio and Cables Sports Club by the only goal scored in the first half of the game. There is no doubt that they were the better team but their forwards missed at least a dozen scoring opportunities. The Radio and Cables custodian brought off a number of excellent saves and thus saved his side from a crushing defeat. The Ch. Church Old Boys had the major portion of the game, while the Radio and Cables made spasmodic attacks on their opponents' goal. The Christ Church goalie had a quiet time, being called upon only once to save his side which he did.

THE RESULT:

CH. CHURCH OLD BOYS	1 goal.
RADIO & CABLES S. C.	Nil.

THE TEAMS:—

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS.—Martin: R. Pereira and C. Pereira: A. Hearn, M. Turner and L. Romer: M. Barnett, H. Rose, W. Gailey, Harper and Whitaker.

RADIO & CABLES S. C.—Poole: Dunn and Griffiths: Lobo, Sterling and Jepson: Amaral, Eustace, Benjamin, Fairman and Pinto.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Hibbert and Nagporewala.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs "B" vs. The "Times of India" at 5-30 p.m.

BAER'S HOPES FOR HIS BROTHER

Max Baer cherishes great hopes of his younger brother, Buddy, who recently scored his 11th consecutive knock-out.

"When Buddy is ready to be champion, which should be in about two years' time," he stated: "I am going to retire from the ring and let him battle for my title."

Hard Court Championships

12 MATCHES DECIDED ON WEDNESDAY

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament, twelve matches were decided on Wednesday evening. The three matches in Men's Singles were more or less of a one-sided character in which Khan, Sanghavi and Gupte eliminated their opponents in straight sets. In Women's Singles, Mrs. Clayton also gained an easy victory over Mrs. Brand. The Men's Doubles saw some keen fights, while Pitt and Tew, Bhagvat and Jog, and Bobb and Pereira had little difficulty in disposing of their opponents. Vakharia and Ratnakar, Sorabji and Sidhwa, and Savant and Kaikobad were drawn into fights lasting over three sets. The two matches in the Women's Doubles were contested vigorously. Miss Talyarkhan and Mrs. Geisse, and Mrs. Vakil and Mrs. Captain winning eventually in two straight sets.

The results:—

F. Vakharia and Ratnakar beat Santook and Petit 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Pitt and Tew beat Scheuder and Buschow 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Talyarkhan and Mrs. Geisse beat Miss C. M. Philips and Mrs. Philips 6—4, 6—4.

Sorabji and Sidhwa beat Sundardas Morarji and Partner, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

Bhagvat and Jog beat Shah and Partner 6—2, 6—4.

S. M. Khan, beat P. G. Date 6—1, 7—5.

Savant and Partner beat Kalekar and Desai 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

R. K. Singani beat Y. M. Bhave 6—3, 6—3.

E. V. Bobb and Pereira beat Vital Mehta and Partner 6—0, 6—0.

A. G. Gupte beat I. H. Shivdasani 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Brand 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Vakil and Mrs. Captain beat Mrs. Race and Miss Race 6—0, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME OF MATCHES

Court No 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Krishnaprasad vs. F. F. Vakharia, followed by Suvarna and Gupte vs. M. R. Row and O. Sutton.

Court No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) B. S. Ramrao vs. Ranbeersingh, followed by E. V. Bobb and Miss Leela Row vs. Mrs. Vakil and Partner.

Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Ramnath Chopra vs. K. V. Shevde. Peerbhoy vs. A. J. Wadia, followed by R.A.M. Henson and J. Cornford vs. N. J. Leontizini and Cleur.

On the first available Court.

Rajkumar of Jath vs G. L. Merchant Miss V. Leydon and P. Buschou vs. Mrs. J. M. Brand and Partner Krishnaprasad and Ranbeersingh vs. Kadri and E. Pereira. Pitt and Partner vs. Mrs. Kania and D. M. Khatau.

On Parsee Gymkhana Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) I. V. Nanavati and Partner vs. R. Vakharia and Contractor followed by P. P. Adaljia and Partner vs. Rambilas Podar and Hiralal Parekh.

BRITISH GUIANA FARE BADLY

Dismissed For 102 Runs By M.C.C. Bowlers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GEORGETOWN (Demerara), Feb. 5.

In the three day match between British Guiana and the M. C. C. which commenced to-day, Wyatt sent in British Guiana who made 102 in their first innings (Hollies 5 for 29.) The M. C. C. then going in had made 69 for one at the close of play.

"BOOKIES" STRUCK OFF

The "Racing Calendar" of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club announces that the names of K. M. Jamal, S. M. Kanji and D. N. Bose have been struck off the list of registered Bookmakers.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMER IN BOMBAY

Will Attempt To Swim From Apollo Bunder To Chowpatty

Syed Akbar Hussain, the Hyderabad swimming champion has arrived in Bombay. He intends to swim from Apollo Bunder to Chowpatty. It will be recalled that Hussain swam the Hassan Sagar Tank in 1931, establishing an endurance record.

By a "Gazette" notification the Government of Bengal have declared Bimal Ranjan Chatterjee of Dacca a proclaimed offender under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

AFGHANISTAN AND INDIAN MEDICINE

Dr. Rifqi Explains Objects Of His Visit

"The purpose of my visit to India is two-fold," explained Dr. Rifqi Kamil, Medical Adviser to the King of Afghanistan and Director of the Medical Faculty in Kabul University, in an interview. "It is to study the practice of Indian universities and medical institutions with a view to adopting their ideas in Afghanistan and to arrange for better contact between medical men in the two countries by Afghan representation in Medical Congresses."

"Our medical faculty," he informed the "Associated Press," "is only two years old," and Afghanistan, he said could not afford to make many experiments. By taking advantage of the experience gained in India, where modern medical institutions have been established—for over a century in some cases—it is possible for Afghanistan to cut short by many years the period of patient building up which must precede the development of a full-fledged national medical service.

INDIAN STANDARD.

He expressed himself much impressed by the standard of medical education and institutions in India and specially by the quality of clinical training imparted to students and the departments of anatomy, pathology, and pharmacology at Lahore and the departments and museums of anatomy, pathology and bacteriology at Calcutta.

Indian practice with regard to administrative routine, management and construction of consultation rooms, hospital wards and clinical laboratories and the adoption of the latest medical and surgical equipment, thought Dr. Rifqi, had many lessons, for Afghanistan.

The doctor, who is a Turk and a friend of the Turkish President, has represented his country in the international medical congress and has had signal honour done him in Afghanistan when the late King Nadir Shah, in donating an up-to-date hospital to the nation, named it the "Rifqi Sanatorium" after Dr. Rifqi.

RELIEVING DISTRESS AMONG CATTLE

Sandur Durbar Permit Cutting And Removal Of Grass From Forests

SANDUR, Feb. 3.

The following press communique has been issued by the Sandur Durbar:—

"On representations and approach being made by the Madras Forest Department as to the acute scarcity that at present prevails in the adjacent British territory, where the total failure of rains had inflicted untold hardship on the poor cultivators and with a view to relieve the disress among cattle due to want of fodder, the Sandur Darbar have permitted the officials of the Madras Forest Department to cut and remove grass from Sandur State Forests. The Sandur Forests are well known for their luxuriant growth of an excellent fodder. It is believed that the fodder available here would meet the requirements of the four districts that are affected by this scarcity. Grass-cutting operations have already been started in the State Forests, in pursuance of this decision.

"Special steps have been taken by the Durbar to protect fodder from forest fires, and several applications for removal of fodder grass made independently of the Madras Forest Department have had to be refused to afford the Madras Government the fullest opportunity to exploit fodder resources of the State towards their relief requirements. In this the Durbar have been actuated purely with a view to co-operate with the Madras Government in their relief measures, as good neighbourly relations require."

Dr. Arundale Unveils A. R. Iyengar's Portrait

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late A. Rangaswami Iyengar this evening at the Congress House when his first death anniversary was oberved under the presidency of Dr. G. S. Arundale.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that in the death of Iyengar they lost a great journalist and politician and a person who was every inch a gentleman.

Dr. Arundale unveiling Iyengar's portrait said he was a great patriot, resolute and uncompromising—an Indian through and through—a type they wanted now in Indian politics. Dr. Arundale made a fervent appeal to all parties in the country to unite together and prepare a Declaration of Rights so that it might be presented to Parliament.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 4, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 2, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 4, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 11m.
Sunset: 6h 35m
High Tide 2-14 14-40
Low Tide: 8-29 20-29
Bombay Medical Council, ordinary meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. President Hayes' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Hayes Voy: 39' will arrive here on the 7th instant at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd March.

The O S K steamer 'Hokushin Maru' left Singapore on January 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 12 via Penang, Colombo and Mormugao.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHORAPDEO

Under the auspices of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Ghorapdeo, at the maidan near Pallanji's Chawls. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, President of the District Committee will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Abdul Majid Hakim, C. K. Narayan Swami, N. G. Jhaday, Purshottam Trikamdas and others.

LOKAMANYA MELA

The prize distribution ceremony of Shri Lokamanya Mela will take place to-day (Thursday) in Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will preside.

NEW SILVER MARKET

The opening ceremony of the East India Chamber of Commerce Ltd., will be held to-morrow (Friday) (Basant Panchami) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pitti, in its own trading Hall, Sheik Memon Street, opposite Bullion Exchange.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 6th February 1935, tenders to the amount of £700,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 13th February 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

'E' WARD D. C. C. BYE-ELECTION

In order to fill up the two vacancies to the B. P. C. C. from the 'E' Ward, created by two members having had to vacate their seats under article XVII of the B. P. C. C. Constitution, a bye-election will take place on Sunday the 17th instant. The polling hours will be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 6 p.m.

Membership roll for the voters will be closed on the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m. and the nominations for candidates will be received till 6-30 on the 13th instant.

The place of the polling booth will be intimated later on.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Over the River". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tyrant" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Viva Villa" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Music. 1 p.m. Market rates. European music. 2 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Ballad Concert (records). 7-30 p.m. The S S. 'President Hayes' Orchestra. 8-30 p.m Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-0 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. Classical Songs. 10-30 p.m. Harmonium Solos. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra* directed by Henry Hall. 8-30 Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 8-45 p.m. Countryside Programme! 8-55 p.m. "The Box"* 9-30 p.m. A Light Recital. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. Organ Recital by Stanley, Turner, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

"BEAUTIES OF ISLAM"

Mr. G. M. Leishman (a Scottish Muslim) will deliver his second speech on "The Beauties of Islam" to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

At the meeting of the Members of the Indian National League, Bombay, held on Sunday, the following office-bearers were elected: President: F. J. Ginwalla, Secretaries: Dingo T. Thadhani and D. A. Jayavant.

CEYLON MALARIAL RELIEF

Messrs. Jamiat Singh, S. L. Patil, K. T. Bhide and Dr. S. S. Bhadgaonker write:—

In response to our appeal for Ceylon Malarial Relief, the generous citizens of Bombay have begun sending their donations. One rupee worth of quinine and other medicines can save one person from death.

Lakhs of people in Ceylon are in grip of death. Children are dying like flies. In one big village, all children except one are dead.

Will you not save at least one life by contributing Re. 1. Please send your donations in cash or kind to 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

HARIKATHA AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, there will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Garuda Garva Bhangam" by Brahmasri Vadiraja Bhagavatar at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Pandal erected between Krishna Buildings No. 1 and 2. Special accommodation for ladies.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Managing Committee Membership

The following three Ordinary Members, and eleven Association-Members have been co-opted on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1935:—

Ordinary Members:—
1 Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas,
2 Mr. Lachhmandas H. Daga, and
3 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

Association-Members:—
1 The Grain Merchants' Association, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo.
2 The Silk Merchants' Association Mr Behram N. Karanjia.
3 The Seeds Traders Association Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi.
4 The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji.
5 The Bombay Shroff Association Mr Mohanlal A. Parikh.
6 The Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah.
7 The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Mr M L Dahanukar.
8 The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani.
9 The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadum Association Mr Mahomedali Habib.
10 The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. Mr Chunilal B. Mehta.
11 The Swadeshi Market Committee Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi.

MAHARAJ SINGH'S PROGRAMME

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the retiring Agent of the Government of India in South Africa and Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh with their children will arrive in Bombay by the S.S. "Karanja" on Saturday morning. As at present arranged they will leave for Cawnpore the same evening.

During their short stay in Bombay, they will put up with Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, a Trustee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

PARSI LADY DONATES RS. 2,000 WORTH OF MEDICINES

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The anonymous generous Parsi lady who had contributed 2,000 saris for Assam Flood Relief has kindly agreed to donate quinine and other medicines worth Rs. 2,000 for the Ceylon sufferers.

Messrs Purshottamdas Hirjee & Sons, Chemists, Princess Street have sent three parcels of medicines.

Atiya Begum Sahiba who had done invaluable work for the Assam Flood Relief has sent a message of encouragement.

The Secretaries have sent circulars to leading doctors in Bombay for advice and help.

DR. WIENER'S LECTURES

Dr. Cohn Wiener, the Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda, and Late Head of the Humboldt-Hochschule, Berlin, will deliver a series of three lectures under the auspices of this University on "Islamic Art and Architecture" (with lantern slides) on the following days at 6 p.m. each day in the Lecture Theatre, First Floor, South Wing, of the University Buildings:—

Thursday, February 7 on "The adoption of the culture of the conquered countries during the first Islamic century; Mosques at Damascus, Jerusalam and Egypt, the palace of Mshatta. The Western Islam, Egypt, Northern Africa and Spain. President: Moulvi M. G. Hamidaday.

Friday, February 8 on "The Eastern countries until the raid of Chengiskhan, Persia and Turkestan. Their buildings, applied art and miniature painting."

Saturday, February 9 on "Tamerlan's buildings. The art of his successors Persian Art under the Sefevid Dynasty. Indian art under the Mogul Emperors. Turkish art." President: Dr. U. M. Daudpota.

MR. C. H. DIWANJI'S NEW POST.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, Feb 5

The Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce gava yesterday a send-off party to Mr. C. H. Diwanji, the Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Jamnagar, in the New Grain Market, on the eve of his departure to join his new appointment as Secretary, the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., Madras

Mr. Diwanji's book named "Branch Banking in India" became very favourite in the Banking circles in a short time

PUBLIC MEETING IN ANDHERI.

—Under the auspices of A.C.C., a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m at Seth Bhogilal Bangalow's Hall, Marzabana Road, to protest against J.P.C. Report.

MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to protest against the J.P.C. report and pass the Working Committee resolution to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m (S. T.) in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

Smt. Gangaben Patel will preside and Sjts. Purshottam Kanji and D. M. Nagarkar will address the meeting.

PROMOTING PACIFIC RELATIONS

Carter Sees Greater Interest In India

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

"Several leading Indians have asked me whether it is proposed to found an Indian Section of the Institute of Pacific Relations. I replied that I am simply establishing correspondence relations with the students of economics in different parts of India so that we can interchange Indian publications for Chinese, Japanese, American and so on", declared Mr. F. C. Carter, Secretary-General, Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press this afternoon.

Mr. Carter who has been touring India for the last fortnight and is leaving for China on Thursday night, continued: "After a year's exchange if Indian students of foreign affairs feel that it is desirable to form an Indian section then a decision can be made on the basis of intimate knowledge of the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations."

COLLEGES INTERESTED

Referring to his observations in India, Mr. Carter said: "I have been greatly impressed by the increased interest on the part of Universities in the Indian farmer. I noted very deep concern on the part of academic people from different parts of India in the plight of the Indian agriculturist and colleges are studying the problem of improving crop, varying the crops, improving methods of marketing and increasing road facilities where they do not exist. Hand in hand with great political interest, I have been struck with very deep concern for raising the whole economic level both of the Indian ryot and the Indian industrial worker.

DEFERS OPINION

Mr. Carter has been collecting trunkloads of Indian industrial and economic publications including those of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, The Servants of India Society, the Labour Gazette issued by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, Village Industries Association and journal of the School of Economics. He would share them with his staff at Tokio, Shanghai and New York and after a year's time, he would better be able to state his impressions, and not now when he had been only a fortnight in the country.

With this varied supply of literature, both academic and governmental, he hoped to make Indian conditions made known to all other countries of the Pacific, so as to arouse wider interest in them in India's contributions to economic and political thought.

TALK WITH MAHATMA

Mr. Carter met Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his tour at Wardha and had "very interesting and stimulating talk." He paid a tribute to Indians in general and said he was received with great hospitality wherever he went.—A. P.

In order to explore ways and means of improving trade in Bhopal the State Government has appointed an Enquiry Committee with instructions to submit its report.

AJRA INQUIRY

Kolhapur Notification Confirms "Chronicle" Report

The Kolhapur Darbar has issued a notification regarding the inquiry into the Ajra shooting incident. The notification substantiates what the "Chronicle" correspondent in Poona stated in his report published on Wednesday. The Commission is asked to investigate and report on the following three issues:—

(1) To enquire into the circumstances leading to the disturbance that took place on 8th January 1935 at Ajra, a small town in the Jahgir of Ichalkaranji.

(2) To enquire whether those assembled at Ajra on 8th January 1935 and who are alleged to have resisted the process of law constituted an unlawful assembly under Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code and

(3) To enquire whether the measures to preserve law and order adopted by the officers of the Ichalkaranji Jahgir at Ajra on 8th January 1935 were necessary and proper.

The commission begins its labours on the 11th instant.

B. S. D. LOCAL BOARD

Triennial Election Results

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Feb. 6.

Counting of votes was taken up to-day in connection with the triennial elections to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board held on February 4 last.

The following seven candidates were declared elected from the South Salsette Taluka non-Muslim constituency:—

(1) Mr. R. H. Chemburkar—1142. (2) Mr. C. D. Bartiwala—1001. (3 Dr. Balkrishna S. Patil—628, (4) Mr. Paul Antone Pereira—49, (5) Mr. J. M. Gracius—466, (6) Mr. Shantaram N. Patil—455, and (7) Mr. Eruchsha Framji Hakim—429.

Mr. Daji Bhau Patil was declared elected from the Ambernath taluka non-Muslim constituency.

Mr. Piradina has been returned unopposed from the Muslim constituency.

FOR INDIAN-MADE CONSTITUTION

Dr. Arundale's Cable To Lansbury

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of Indian National League has cabled the following message to Mr George Lansbury:—

"The Indian National League is formed to promote the solidarity of the political parties working for India's freedom within the Empire and to frame a national constitution based on Indian traditions and spirit. I cordially appreciate your broadcast speech and urge the Labour Party to press for an Indian-made constitution. The present Bill is satisfying none except the official classes."—United Press.

Sec. 144 Promulgated At Ambernath

Magistrate Apprehends Breach Of Peace And Bans Meetings And Processions

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 6.

Holding meetings, issuing leaflets, delivering speeches and taking out processions, in connection with the strikes of the Western India Match factory and Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Mill at Ambernath have been prohibited by an order promulgated to-day under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. I. T. Almoula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana.

The Magistrate says in his order that most of the employees of the Match factory and the chemical mill have gone on strike since January 16 and 26 respectively, and negotiations for amicable settlements have so far failed. Fiery speeches are being delivered at meetings by people from outside, inciting workers to continue strike. They are likely to resort to unlawful acts interfering with the liberty of action of others lawfully employed. Processions are taken out and picketing is resorted to.

According to the Magistrate, as these activities are likely to lead to a disturbance of public tranquillity, they need to be immediately prohibited in the interest of public safety and peace.

PROHIBITION ORDER

Mr. Almoula has, therefore, ordered all persons to abstain from making speeches, holding meetings, taking out processions, attending or taking part in such meetings or processions connected with the strike and also to abstain from issuing leaflets inciting the strikers Further he has prohibited causing of obstruction to the employees of both the factories in doing their legitimate duties or interfering with their liberty of action, within the revenue limits of Ambernath village and within the radius of two miles from the limits of Ambernath and the revenue limits of Kohoj Khutavli, Osavadavli, Morivali, Kansai, Javsai and Chikholi.

This order is to remain in force for a period of one month from to-day.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay's Water-Supply

Water in Bombay is so lavishly used by the municipal staff of the Health Department that one would not wonder if the water supply to the citizens is curtailed before the end of April. Apart from the roads, which are watered very liberally, for the past few days even foot paths are cleansed and watered. This is, of course, very good. But the citizens are warned now and again by the Municipal executive to be careful in the use of water. As a matter of fact, day in and day out, there are a number of buildings in the city where the tenants do not know what a full supply of water is. Then there are buildings where the supply is not normal and the tenants have to go to the lower floors to get their supply. Again, there are some tenants, who have the misfortune to receive notices from the Municipality warning them not to waste water. The way water in the city is used by the municipal staff, however, gives indication that they are not very particular whether the Tansa Lake will have sufficient water till the break of the monsoon.

In Quarantine!

The instructions issued by the Port authorities for the conduct of passengers by sea show the importance of taking precautions against the spread of any epidemic, especially in these modern days of transport facilities and international communications.

It is no doubt true that the disease would spread from continent to continent across the seas and in fact, travel under modern conditions, is laid down as one of the chief causes of the spread of maladies from country to country. Though the precautions taken are none too rigorous, they are comprehensive enough towards effectively checking the likely spread of a disease, in the present instance, small-pox.

This disease, unfortunately, is showing its head, of late, in the city and a crowded place like Bombay demands extraordinary precautions by the Health Department.

GANDHI GRAM SEVA SANGHA FOR MEERUT

MEERUT, February 6.

In Meerut, a Gandhi Grama Seva Sangha has been formed to carry on the programme of work of the All-India Village Industries Association here. Some prominent Congressmen of the district have given whole time for this work and some such prominent citizens as Ch. Raghubir Singh, M.L.A., have joined it as associate members.

The organisers intend to keep this as purely non-political and for economic and social service of the villagers.—United Press.

Alleged Double Murder

(From Our Correspondent)
SINNAR, Feb. 5.

Further evidence was recorded to-day in the case in which Babu Sakharam Sanap from Manuri is charged with double murder of his sister and her son aged 8 by throwing them in a well. Twenty witnesses have already been examined and five more were put in the box to-day.

The case is proceeding.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne presided at the Committee meeting of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund at Government House on Wednesday.

Mrs. Broomfield, the Dowager Lady Jehangir and Lady Ratan Tata lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Duke of Northumberland, Lt. Colonel F. D. Henslowe and Captain C. W. H. Rice arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

Pir Saheb Of Mangrol

(From A Correspondent)

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb Chishti, the Sajjadah Nashin of the religious Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat after closing the function of the Mangrol fair left Mangrol and arrived at Surat on January 31, and being indisposed is under medical treatment. He will stay at Surat for some days and after regaining complete health will proceed on a preaching tour to central Gujarat.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
DIANA Wynyard
'OVER THE RIVER'
AN IMMORTAL LOVE CLASSIC
With Frank Lawton, Jane Wyatt, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Colin Clive, Lionel Atwill, Reginald Denny, C. Aubrey Smith, Henry Stephenson and others. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by Carl Laemmle. A JAMES WHALE PRODUCTION.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WILLIAM POWELL MYRNA LOY Evelyn Prentice
More thrilling than "THE THIN MAN"!
NEXT SATURDAY
CAROLE LOMBARD CHESTER MORRIS in THE Gay BRIDE

Help Kidneys
If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

The CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Warner Bros. Thrill Special
HERE COMES THE NAVY
JAMES CAGNEY · PAT O'BRIEN
Plenty of Fun and Thrills!
NEXT SATURDAY
LESLIE HOWARD in W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S OF HUMAN BONDAGE
RKO RADIO PICTURE

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Protects YOU IN SO MANY WAYS
COLDS · COUGHS · SORE THROAT · PRICKLY HEAT · INSECT BITES
● Dangerous germs, carrying disease and infection, are ever present in the air. Listerine, the safe antiseptic, kills these germs. Used as a gargle, it helps you avoid coughs, colds, sore throat. Applied to cuts, burns or bruises it insures perfect cleanliness; prevents infection. Ideal for the relief of prickly heat and insect bites too.
You will find Listerine useful in many ways. Keep a bottle in your home at all times—use it regularly.
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KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935

A NATIONAL PROTEST

As suggested by the Congress President, to-day is to be celebrated all over India as a day of national protest against the J. P. C. Report. The Bombay meeting will be joined not only by the local Congress Committees but also by the local Hindu Mahasabha, the Nationalist Muslim Party, the Nationalist Christian Party and several Labour organisations. The resolution to be moved at the protest meetings everywhere has already been suggested by the Congress President. It is brief but appropriate to the occasion. It condemns the proposed constitutional changes "as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and disclosing no intention of transferring real power to the people of India". This view is but strengthened by Mr. Baldwin's broadcast speech on India wherein he assures all concerned that Britain is not withdrawing from India but will remain there until her work is completed. The resolution also calls upon the popular representatives in the Legislatures "to reject the proposed scheme". The Congress amendment to the official motion in the Legislative Assembly does not contain the expressive word "reject". But the amendment amounts to rejection, as does also that of Mr. Jinnah, except in respect of the Communal Award. The milder wording of the Congress amendment is obviously designed to elicit minimum opposition and maximum support. But it appears that voting in the Assembly will be determined almost entirely by the attitude towards the Award.

Neither Proper Nor Fair

The Government of India are believed to have finally decided to instruct all official members of the Assembly to oppose all amendments to the official motion. Government's attitude towards voting in the provincial Legislatures shows that they duly understand the impropriety and unfairness of officials voting on a question on which public opinion is to be gauged. But if they throw to the winds all notions of propriety and fairness with regard to voting in the Assembly they will only expose their own inconsistency and their attempt to adulterate real public opinion in the country. Nor will any observant and impartial critic be deceived by the attempt when he can know how the elected members vote and also the particulars of the public protest meetings held all over the country. Assuming that officials will participate in the voting, the result of the voting will depend largely on whether the Communal Award is put to the vote separately. It is fair to do so from every point of view. Mr Jinnah is said to be entirely in support of this procedure. And we believe there is no constitutional objection to it. The final decision on this question rests wholly with the President.

Unite

If the President permits the procedure suggested, it seems certain that the Award will be adopted by a majority of votes including those of the officials. The question is asked what the Congress Party will or should do with regard to this subject. The Congress amendment requires that in the interests of national harmony and a mutual agreement the Assembly "should refrain from expressing any opinion at the present juncture either accepting or rejecting the Communal Award". The corollary to this amendment is that if any party insists on moving the rejection or acceptance of the Award, the Congress Party should vote against such an expression of opinion on the Award. If the Award is separately disposed of, it is almost certain that either the Congress amendment or that of Mr. Jinnah about other parts of the J. P. C. scheme will be adopted by the House despite official votes against it. If, however, the various proposed amendments are to be voted upon in their entirety, the Congress Party must vote against all other motions except its own. It will have to vote even against Mr. Jinnah's amendment so long as it contains the part, accepting the Award. Easily the best course is for the Muslims and the Nationalist Party to accept the Congress amendment. If the Nationalist Party agrees to this course, we feel confident that a sufficient number of Muslims will follow suit to ensure the success of the Congress motion.

Aga Khan And Muslim 'Masses'

A few days ago, the Nawab of Chhatari, the President of the Muslim Conference, hinted at the desirability of the conference now devoting itself to the economic uplift of the Muslim "masses." It did not, we confess frankly, occur to us that the Nawab Sahib was paying a characteristic compliment—but more 'graceful' than that of the Government of India—to Gandhiji's plan of village reconstruction. And we did not imagine, we confess again, that it was also—unconsciously?—a stroke of prophetic genius on the part of the Nawab-President. In any case the Nawab Sahib's hint that advantage in this connection should be taken of His Highness the Aga Khan's presence in India has been, shall we say, promptly taken up by His Highness. His Highness has been pleased to favour the Delhi correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary with a message which contains a very pregnant passage:—Coming to "the crux of the whole problem," the future programme, that is, of the All-India Conference, His Highness says: "The main work of the future now lies in the countryside in promoting or undertaking schemes of economic amelioration by supplementing the efforts of the cultivator and urban labourer, by making it possible for him to develop cottage industries and thereby increase his income." This sounds to us startlingly like an echo on the part of His Highness the Aga Khan whom we credited—and still credit—with a sense of originality. The Home Department at Delhi will, we hope, pay a well-deserved tribute to His Highness' sudden sympathy for the cultivator and the urban labourer—they had been utterly non-existent in the scheme of things so far—and his equally sudden partiality for "cottage industries". But we are inclined to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on the gracious attention which the Aga Khan and the Nawab Sahib of Chhatari have condescended to pay to the Muslim "masses." The plan and tactics are, of course, too obvious. They are, in fact, clumsy also. But we will watch with interest the development of the "Muslim Conference" campaign among workers and peasants.

Safeguards And Fetters

The plight of Indian shipping under the new reforms was graphically described by Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the new Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held last week. And he had no difficulty in showing that this Indian industry would have little hope for development in the new regime. "Restricted as the activities of Indian shipping are under the present arrangement," he said, "it is sad to reflect that the proposed Commercial Safeguards will make it impossible for it to grow any further, and I maintain that the Government owe a duty to the country to tell the public clearly how they propose to carry out their own responsibility and discharge their solemn promise of building up an Indian Merchant Navy both in the coastal and the overeas trade of India." The Viceroy will, of course, say, that the safeguards themselves are a measure of the advance made by the new reforms.

Mr. Chinoy rightly points out that under the safeguards, it would be impossible to reserve the coastal trade for Indian Shipping, for British Shipping Companies would have the same right as Indian Shipping Companies, in this respect. Again, if at any time the Indian Legislature decides to grant a subsidy to an Indian Company, the British Companies, against whose competition such subsidy is made, will "be equally eligible to participate in the grant with the Indian Companies." But the Viceroy will perhaps defend these safeguards as a measure, not only of India's advance, but also of the fairness and impartiality of British politicians. They may be fetters for Indian shipping, but they are necessary, he will say, to safeguard British interests.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Their Disabilities

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
(By Air Mail.)

The chief event in domestic politics this week is Mr. Lloyd George's speeches at Bangor on Thursday and Pyllheli on Saturday explaining his new programme for attacking unemployment through agricultural and industrial reconstruction. The new policy may be summarised under five headings: 1, A National Investment and Development Board, 2. Agricultural policy. 3. Slum clearance, 4. Basic industries, and 5. The Bank of England. It is suggested that these heads give an extremely imperfect impression of the width and range of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, which will be found to be more radical in many directions. "I do not want leadership. But I do feel impelled to offer my contribution towards the solution of the country's troubles." That was how Mr. Lloyd George explained to a journalist, in his study at Churt, why, at an age when most men of his achievements would be content to rest on those achievements he has decided to set out on a great campaign to rouse the conscience of the people to the need for greater and more far sighted political action. The political correspondent of the "Star" pointed out to Mr. Lloyd George that he had all the qualities—vision, experience and courage—for successful leadership. But he waved it all aside. Emphatically he did not want leadership. More than once he emphasised that he was not seeking office or leadership. "I will co-operate with anybody, of any party, if they believe the programme which I am about to put before the country is one that will help to solve the nation's difficulties" assured Mr. Lloyd George. He continued: "I have not been happy at the shape of things in our land. The Government has lacked courage; refusal to face unpleasant facts, and, the presentation of only such facts as fit in with the Government's thesis have been its chief characteristic. It is leading us to the very edge of the precipice. Hard and unpleasant facts must be faced. That is why I have decided to begin this crusade."

International Students' Congress.

About 400 students from Germany Spain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, U.S.A., New Zealand, India, North Africa, Egypt Porto Rico, Indonesia and various French Colonies were present at the International Students' Congress held at the end of the last year in Rome. The feature of the Congress was the presence of a large number of colonial students. A Swiss student was elected as the president. The Congress passed a resolution pledging itself to fight against war and fascism. It expressed the opinion that such a fight could not be separated from fight against Imperialism. It demanded freedom in Colonial countries to enable them to develop their national culture, and public instruction. The main theme of the Congress was "The Intellectual Crisis." Dealing with Indian students abroad, the Colonial Report submitted to the Congress says that there are 2,000 Indian students in England, and the following organisations take care of these students: (A) India Office, mostly constituted of retired Anglo-Indian government officials, (B) The High Commissioner's Office, (C) Scotland Yard, (D) The Advisory system of Oxford and Cambridge, and lastly, (E) Spies among the students themselves. The Report continues: "With the aid of all these organisations a detailed record is made of the career of every student and his activities while in Europe. Indian students remain Indian students while in Europe, that is to say, they are not entitled to the rights

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

The Root Cause Of The Financial Difficulties Of The Municipality And Of Various Other Public Institutions Is The Development Craze That Seized The Responsible Officers Therein

By K. F. NARIMAN

During the last week there was an elocution competition in the Corporation Hall. The civic orators of both sexes were waxing eloquent over the depleted and frenzied state of Municipal finances. If oratory could restore financial stability, then our Municipal Corporation need not despair of tiding over the financial crisis and reaching an affluent state very soon; but just as hard words break no bones, so also eloquent speeches do not fill up an empty treasury.

Unseemly Squabble

The first part of this tragic drama ended with rather a comic scene that added neither to the dignity of the House nor to the utility of the debate. The Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Standing Committee, exchanged hot greetings; each trying to excel the other in the use of choice epithets. Instead of scratching each other's back as they usually do on this occasion, they entertained the House by flying at each other's throat metaphorically speaking, of course. But in this unseemly squabble, in which neither the rate-payers nor their representatives were much interested, both these responsible "omcials" entirely forgot to deal with the several important points at issue that were raised during the debate. When the house-keeper as the Commissioner describes himself quarrels with the "house-wife", i.e., the Chairman of the Standing Committee, over the domestic budget, then, woe to the members of the family, controlled and managed by such quarrelsome managers.

Curious Phenomenon

For instance, it was expected that in the course of their replies, both or either of them would give a satisfactory answer to a pertinent query raised by me in the course of the debate. I inquired if either of them had paused to find out the causes of a peculiar financial phenomenon, that had been noticed in connection with the municipal finances. From the examination of the municipal budgets for the last twenty years, as surveyed by the Chairman of the Standing Committee in his speech, it appears that for the first ten or eleven years, i. e., from 1913-14 to 1927-28 there were generally surplus budgets, the total amount of such over-flow, swelling to a respectable and pleasing figure of nearly 70 lakhs. But the tables suddenly turned and there followed for the last six years from 1927-28 to '33-34 a distressing series of deficit budgets so that this disastrous downward drift, not only swallowed up all the past accumulations, but has brought the Municipality to a verge of insolvency, compelling the Executive and Administration to raid the reserve funds and make frantic and desperate efforts all round to search for new outlets for cuts and new sources of revenue. It does not require an expert economist or a clever financier to raise this obvious query, as to what has caused at a particular period this sudden financial swing in the opposite direction; and the query becomes more pertinent and important, when we further realise that during this period, all other circumstances and conditions have apparently remained the same. Both the Executive and the Corporation have remained the same at least in composition and constitution, though changing in personnel. The civic amenities have also not altered much, the city is practically the same in 1934 as it was in 1924, the citizens are receiving the same treatment, so far as the Municipality is concerned, except that taxes have enormously increased in the same proportion with civic discomforts and hardships. Then why should there be such a violent, almost revolutionary, change in the financial condition of the Municipality like a speculative and extravagant millionaire merchant in the course of few years becom-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

BOSE AND MUSSOLINI

It is quite true that "Indians," as Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said in an interview in Rome, "are beginning to take more interest in European events and to learn about them first hand instead of having to see always through English eyes." In fact the habit of seeing "Through English Eyes" was given up long ago and the interest that Indians take in European or world affairs, although comparatively recent, is more close, continuous and intelligent than any country, not excluding England, takes in India. The reason is that India does not ignore the pull and influence of the affairs. She appreciates the value of the "international perspective" and realises that she is not out of it. But we wonder what Sjt. Bose means when he says that "Signor Mussolini is much admired among the educated classes in India." We fear he is being unfair to the latter. As a man of determination and as a patriot Signor Mussolini deserves, and gets, keen and extensive attention. But that is not to say that the Fascist Dictator is admired. The "educated classes" have no illusions about Fascism.

PLAIN-SPOKEN REJECTION.

It was a plain and outspoken speech that Mr. Pirow, South Africa's Minister of Defence, made at the Imperial Press Conference. It must have perturbed the representatives of the British Imperialist Press—including the non-Indian gentlemen who are "representing" India. It will certainly cause a flutter in Britain. But it will be read with great interest in India. Mr. Pirow has declared as formally as possible that South Africa is not going to participate in any war that Britain may decide to embark upon and, therefore, its Government would not participate in any general scheme of Imperial defence. The decision is a blow to the efforts of Sir Maurice Hankey, who had only recently gone to Australia on the openly confidential mission of organising "Empire defence."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE AND INDIA.

Canada has seldom found herself interested in matters of Imperial defence. She solved her own problem long ago by having an unfortified frontier between herself and America. South Africa has now definitely cried off. And Ireland would rather be altogether out of the Empire. This leaves the scheme of Empire defence to be applied exclusively to the route from Britain to Australia. Australia may be in need of it—we understand that Sir Maurice's visit was a success, and, they say that Australia, at least, welcomes the Singapore Base. But situated as she is in the middle of the route, India has been placed in a very unfortunate position. Like South Africa she has no interest in any scheme of Imperial defence and she is definitely opposed to being stampeded into any war. But unlike South Africa, she does not possess the status entitling her to declare her neutrality and keep out. Incidentally, we are particularly gratified at Mr. Pirow's view of the British Navy. He is quite right in suggesting that its object is not to protect South Africa—or, for that matter any other country—"but British ships and trade."

IS IT A PARTY?

We cannot help wondering in what sense exactly do Mr. Jinnah and his "followers" in the Assembly constitute a party. In regard to the vital question of the "Indo"-British Trade Agreement the party split into two opposing groups on an amendment moved by its own member. Equally diametrical differences are in evidence over the more vital question of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. The Leader has moved one amendment, the Deputy Leader another which is different from the former. And now we learn that the third most prominent member of the party, Mr. H. P. Mody, has yet another amendment which is definitely opposed to that of Mr. Jinnah. The Independent party seems to us to be no more than an assorted conglomeration of individuals whose common feature is utter lack of agreement on fundamental and important political and economic questions. Indeed, one can confidently defy the party to define their corporate aims if any. Mr. Jinnah we freely admit, deserves the status of a leader but we put it to him that leadership of "followers" who go about in different directions is not an honour but humiliation.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

It is said that the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce feels unable to approve of the Indo-British Trade Agreement in view of the Legislative Assembly's hostile verdict on it. We earnestly hope other interested bodies in England will take up the same attitude and call upon the British Government to terminate the Agreement at once. It is also said that Lancashire interests are all the more disturbed "by reason of the benefits which the Agreement confers on India." Lancashire will do well to realise at least now that Indians know their own interests quite as well as the British know theirs. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" believes that the Lancashire Members of Parliament will not "allow the irritation with the Assembly to carry them into opposition against the Government of India Bill." They are wise in their own way, for they know that the commercial safeguards in the Bill protect British interests all right.

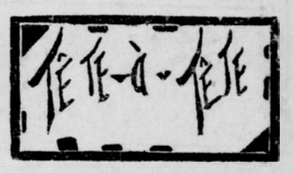
— PRESS VIEWS —

Unite For Rejection

It is not that Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim politicians find the J.P.C., proposals satisfactory. They find them as unsatisfactory as do others. But it is the Communal Award that seems to be worrying them. They do not want that to be scrapped with the J.P.C. Proposals. On the other hand Mr. Aney's Nationalists want the Communal Award to be scrapped in any case. The Congress position is a sort of reconciliation between these two extremes. If wise counsel prevail both the extremes should subordinate their differences on the Award to strengthen the opposition to the universally hated scheme. They may voice their differences on the Award in the course of the debate but in voting they must not become a house divided against itself—in particular, when the chances of the Award being in any way affected by doings in the Assembly are so remote.—"People."

Begin Over Again

Not only Major Attlee, but Sir John Thompson, a consistent supporter of Government's policy, was emphatic in urging the declaration of Dominion Status in the Bill. As Major Attlee frankly admits it is futile to say that Dominion Status is implicit in the Preamble to the 1919 Act. "The Manchester Guardian" likewise shows that the Government cannot wriggle out of the position to which they have committed themselves by the repeated use of the concept Dominion Status merely by retaining the Preamble, because "there is no word in the 1919 Preamble about the pledge of Dominion Status as the natural issue of India's development as was solemnly given by Lord Irwin in 1929." The way out of the deadlock is to be found not by the British Government attempting to force the new scheme down the throats of an unwilling people but by taking up anew the threads of the negotiations for an agreed settlement along the lines of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, as urged by the Leader of the Labour Party.—"Hindu."



"INTRIGUING SITUATION FOR GOVERNMENT", says a headline. Intriguing is the word.

* * * *

Sir Joseph Bhore's tone, says our Special Representative at Delhi, was funereal.

In vocal anticipation, no doubt, of the fate of the Government resolution.

* * * *

During Mr. Sherwani's speech on the Red Shirt resolution, "Mr. Metcalfe embarrassed by constant firing at him, appealed" we learn, "to the Chair as to why he was being made the target."

Some people do possess a short memory.

* * * *

By the way, we congratulate Sir Abdur Rahim. When Doctor Khan Sahib described nominated members as "electrified dummies" the Chair chivalrously called him to order.

Electrical energy, a dumb but most useful servant of humanity, deserves to be protected from suggestions and insinuations.

* * * *

In a brief and effective speech Nawab Muzaffar Khan (nom: M.L.A.) claimed that even nominated members could be honest.

But no body has ever questioned the capabilities of nominated members. On the contrary.

* * * *

Supporting the resolution Mr. Fazlul Haq declared that the time had come when Government should seriously reconsider their attitude etc., etc.

Meanwhile he himself actually did. It was evidently due to his being deeply absorbed in serious thought that he could not go to the Division lobby.

* * * *

Believe It Or Not:—

Asked if Government know that public opinion is against the introduction of the Railway Statutory Authority Bill, Sir Joseph Bhore replied in the Assembly "I am not aware of that, but I am prepared to accept the position."

* * * *

Under the caption "Lancashire's Retort", Bori Bundar Minor begins a juvenile dissertation with the smart tag—which, poor thing, must be smarting under the unkind treatment—"If you sow wind you reap whirlwind."

Attaboy, bravo etc., etc.

But, if you sow safeguards and reservations?

* * * *

'In following the Indian policy approved by Parliament we are true to the best traditions of our Imperial rule"—Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin, we are glad, has maintained his reputation for honesty by saying the honest thing.

* * * *

Mr. Pirow, the South African Minister for Defence, openly told the Imperial Press Conference that "the object of the British Navy was not to protect South Africa but British ships and trade."

These impolite, unmannerly Boers!

* * * *

"Dr. Ziauddin: 'Is it not a fact that such action on the part of .....'"

We do hope the proof-readers leave the ex-Mathematician Independent M.L.A. at that.

* * * *

UNEMPLOYMENT HELP SCHEME.

Minister's Reply To Critics.

—Headlines to London Cable.

What is "Unemployment?"

* * * *

"Has your daughter had a good musical education?"

"Rather! Name any phonograph record and she can tell you what's on the other side."

Solid Opposition To J. P. C. Motion

(Continued From Page 1).

Even the debate is suffering for lack of proper men being made available at given moments.

REJECTION OF J. P. C. IS CERTAIN?

Prospects Of Assembly Vote On "Reforms"

(From Our Special Representative)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 6

The debate to-day on the J.P.C. Report was mostly a repetition of the old arguments on either side. The participation of Sir Joseph Bhore suggests that Government may possibly vote. They are, however, still reported to be awaiting instructions from Whitehall, but the utterances of speakers from the minority communities hinted at the existence of some understanding. Both Mr. Mody and Sir Cowasji differed from Mr. Jinnah judging from the wording of their amendments, thereby proving that the Independents are independent of everybody including themselves.

The honours of debate lie with Lala Shyamlal whose witty and telling speech roused the whole House to repeated cheers and laughter. The tone of the speech was similar to that of Mr. Gadgil, especially when the speaker declared that the continued impoverishment of the cottage dwelling masses would drive them to revolt. His analysis of safeguards for everybody except the masses and the comparison of the Ministers under the proposed constitution to Ramlila boys dressed up and worshipped as ancient heroes during the festival, but subsequently kicked by prompters was particularly appreciated.

Sir Joseph Bhore's remarks were in the nature of a funeral oration in tone and despairing in purport.

The division is likely to mark another Government defeat.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

After the question hour about 15 Members stood to speak on the Reforms Report, but Mr. N. M. Joshi caught the President's eye.

He declared that if the Parliamentary Committee accepted Major Atlee's Scheme, India would probably have accepted it as a compromise. As it is, the Scheme with all sorts of reservations and safeguards is illusory. The safeguards were conceived not merely for protection against the Congress attitude, but because of the Britishers' distrust of the people of India as a whole, including the landed and commercial magnates and even the Princes. If in future Britain grants complete Self-Government to India and if the Princes now joining the Federation on treaty rights refuse to leave the Federation, India will be doomed. He refused to mortgage India's future in this fashion.

RESIST THEIR UTMOST'

Dr. Deshmukh said that they would resist to their utmost if the scheme is forced down on India's throat. It has been said that this Constitution is inevitable. Death also is inevitable, but will anybody therefore commit suicide? If any loan is to be raised, the Britishers get it done by the Jews of the world. If any battle is to be fought, the Irishmen are sent and now that they want the continuance of autocratic rule in India, the Princes are brought in.

There is a sinister mind and black finger working behind the entire scheme.

MODY ON BRITISH WISDOM!

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the motion for the consideration of the J.P.C. Report. If a miracle were to happen and members occupying the treasury benches were induced to cross the floor of the House and take seats on the non-official side, I am sure, asserted Mr. Mody, even they would be equally emphatic in their condemnation of the Constitution. The essential features of the Constitution Bill are, while it seeks to confer powers on the representatives of people, it hedges them round with provisions which are not in the interest of India. The Scheme of Reform outlined in the Bill embodies the collective wisdom of British race, but even that wisdom has not succeeded in bringing a wide gulf between the demands of the country and conservative tradition of Britain. But still, do I support the Scheme. I believe the Scheme of reform marks considerable advance on the existing constitution. If this is rejected, the result will be the repetition of the situation of discontent in a more aggravated form as prevailed after the introduction of the Montford Reform.

TALKS OF GOODWILL TOO!

Referring to the safeguards in the Bill Mr. Mody deprecated all elaborate commercial and other safeguards which have been devised. The safeguards, he said, can never take place of good-will. No amount of safeguards can prevail against the solemn will of people. Still if they are thrust upon India, it will be most deplorable.

GOAL OF DOMINION STATUS

As regards the omission of declaration in the Bill that India's political goal was Dominion Status, Mr. Mody stated, "I cannot conceive anything so singularly unfortunate as the omission of the clause to define clearly in emphatic terms that the present constitution is merely a prelude to the enlargement of liberty for India as enjoyed in the Dominions."

He reminded the Englishmen that the efforts of those who will work the Constitution will be thwarted, if a majority of India's politically minded people refuse to accept it. Let them give a right amount of liberty in a right way at a right time.

Captain Sher Mohammad said that unless India was fit to defend herself, Dominion Status could not be granted.

ASAF ALI SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. Asaf Ali characterised the debate as wholly futile, as there was no hope of effecting a change in the Government of India Bill. His Majesty's Government had in the past proceeded with the statutory commission, despite the universal opposition and had not taken into account Indian public opinion in issuing the White Paper. The J.P.C. Report had referred to the fact that moments occurred in the history of nations, when political sagacity and statesmanship were required to build new relationship. That moment had arrived, but His Majesty's Government were found wanting, and the J.P.C. Report would go down in history as one which might mark the grave of the British Empire (applause).

He asked Government why they made India an original Member of the League of Nations—and none but self-governing countries could be such members? Was it that they committed a fraud on the world, and were now perpetuating it by telling the world that India was fully self-governing?

Could a similar legislation be attempted for any other part of the Empire? He reminded the British that other people were looking at their empire with the green eyes of envy.

Turning to his countrymen he asked whether this House to which men of wisdom and experience had been elected would do less than the last Assembly in rejecting the White Paper. Let them tell the British Government "we reject your offer with thanks" (applause).

NEITHER GOOD GOVT. NOR SELF-GOVT.

Dr. De Souza representing Indian Christian supported the Law Member's motion. He said that if the proposed constitution were a genuine democracy, Indian Christians would not have asked for special protection (Hear hear).

The scheme showed deep distrust of the capacity of the Indian people for self-government and would give neither good Government nor self-Government. Indirect election at the Centre was particularly objectionable, and the representatives thus chosen would no more represent India than the three tailors of Tooly Street would represent the people of England. He with the experience of an ex-Judicial Commissioner, felt that the High Court should be under the charge of the Federal Government. The High Court was the only guardian of popular rights. At a time when safeguards strengthened executive control, proposals in the Bill would make the High Court the executive department in charge of the Governor.

ADVICE TO CONGRESSMEN.

The real work of the future lay in the countryside, if India was not to go to Soviet, and in this matter, Congress leaders could play an important part, provided they assumed office under the new constitution. They would find the constitution elastic enough to bend without breaking.

AUTONOMY A FARCE.

Dr. Pramath Banerjee exposed the hollowness of Provincial Autonomy adumbrated in the Constitution Bill, and showed by analysing the Scheme, there was no transfer of power and no responsible Government in the Provinces.

The Governors will be invested with heavy responsibilities—responsibilities ordinary and special, so extensive in character that the Council of Ministers who will be chosen by the Governors themselves will be utterly helpless in all matters.

Powers of the Legislatures over the Executive will be nil. The speaker disapproved the composition of Legislatures on separate electorates.

Coming to the centre, he said, the position is worse, as the Governor-General is given more wide and far greater powers. The recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in this direction were retrograde, even in comparison with the existing constitution.

The Great Moghul (meaning the Secretary of State) will continue to control the destinies of the 350 million peoples from White Hall. While the major portion of the revenue will be spent on army and police, the nation building departments will continue to suffer from lack of funds. And yet the Scheme of Reform involved greater taxation on the people.

Dr M A Ansari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Sj. Rajagopala Chari, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Miss Jinnah and others were present in the President's gallery.

SIR CAWASJI WARNS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir deeply deplored the suggestions made by the Moderates during the last four years and finally adumbrated in the Joint Memorandum submitted by the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference have been totally ignored.

Had they been accepted, he had no doubt, the majority of Indians, including the Congressmen would have agreed to work the new Constitution as a compromise.

Certain safeguards were sure to result in dead-locks. If in spite of the warning, the British Government would force this Constitution, they would do so on their own responsibility. But Sir Cowasji did not agree with the view that the proposed constitution was not an advance on the existing one. It was surely an advance, but not of such a character as would meet his approval.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh observed that by a strange irony of fate, the Congress found themselves on the same platform with the British Die-hards and Mr. Desai and Churchill are both engaged in the same task of honestly striving for decent burial of the Reforms Scheme, though for different reasons.

Sir Joseph Bhore who is shortly retiring from service, gave his personal views, and advised the House not to reject the scheme offered, but to make the best use of it in the spirit of friendly co-operation with England. Suppose the House carried a motion rejecting the scheme and tearing it up. What then? What happened to the constitutional advance of this country?

"The advocates of rejection look forward to one of three possibilities. They think that by rejecting what is unsatisfactory, they may receive a more satisfactory one through the pressure of direct action. But I can't believe, with the experience of history before us, that there will be many to adopt direct action, for it has failed. (cries of No). I can't believe that there are any who still pin their faith to that means of attaining political ends. We may, therefore, take it that the advocates of rejection do not hope to attain something better through the pressure of direct action.

BHORE ASSURES MAJORITY TO HOARE

"There might be some who thought that rejection throughout the country would cause a serious situation compelling the British Government to give better reforms. Let India be under no delusion, for however short of national aspirations the scheme might be, it would be worked by a majority of the people of the country (Congress benches:—Question) and would be worked in the honest belief that that way alone lay the fruition of the country's desires. In these circumstances, rejection became an empty, meaningless, theatrical gesture.

The third possible view of the advocates of rejection was that a change of Government in England might result in better reforms for India. (A voice:—That's not it). Sir Joseph Bhore asked what was the use of adopting the policy of Micawber, which was fraught with danger for India?

BLAMES CONGRESS

Thus there was no practical alternative to working the constitution, and that in a spirit of making the most of it for India and establishing good relations between India and England. True, the safeguards were wide and extensive, but the responsibility for the inclusion of such safeguards lay with those who had spoken so loudly in the past of expropriation, confiscation and repudiation. Indians alone were responsible for the fears and demands of the minority communities. Sir Joseph Bhore quoted from page 205 of the J.P.C. report to show that the safeguards would only be used, if the representatives of the people who worked the constitution worked it with the deliberate intention of forcing their application.

When Sir Joseph quoted from the report Mr. Jinnah interrupted with the question:—"Who will be the judge of that?"

Sir Joseph Bhore:—"The success or failure of the constitution depends on the spirit in which it is approached. If both the sides determine that it should succeed then success was certain. So far as England was concerned she was bound to see that the constitution she frames succeeds Let India then work it likewise remembering that her fate is inextricably linked with Britain's

GIDNEY PRAISES BHULABHAI.

Sir Henry Gidney congratulated Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on his speech, which was of a standard never before heard in the House, and the speaker was sure that if that speech had been made at the Round Table Conference, it would have produced results which would have led to the early grant of substantial powers (applause) Sir Henry Gidney dealing with the report urged the Leader of the House to communicate to London his suggestions.

Firstly, that the Anglo-Indian electorate for four Federal seats be not confined to four provinces, but that other areas be included therein, secondly, that members and ex-members of the auxiliary force be enfranchised in the same way as retired members of the Indian Army, thirdly, the provision for grants in aid be clarified fourthly, even though personally he thought that the community would not suffer, he wished that the question of the retrocession of Bangalore be discussed frankly with leaders of the community.

Then speaking as one of the three members of the House, who attended all the Round Table Conferences and J.P.C. sittings, Sir Henry Gidney said that the failure of the Communal talks was entirely due to the fact that the Congress mandate to Gandhiji did not allow the Mahatma to act freely. He characterised the Communal Award and the safeguards as strong foundations of the constitution.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed admitted that the provincial scheme was better than the existing position, but a league of the provinces and the States would reduce their representatives to spokesmen of their Governments and not of consumers and tax-payers. He would prefer a British Indian Federation giving weightage even to powerful interests like the Princes. The speaker criticised particularly the Statutory Railway Authority which set up the Governor-General as dictator of all railway matters. Concluding he asked the Government to show consideration to Baluchistan.

LALA SHAMLAL'S JOKES.

Lala Shamlal, Congress Member from the Punjab, said that even if they failed in the method of direct action, Congressmen would not compromise with evil. The Viceroy had told them that the safeguards were evidence of responsible Government. Perhaps heavy chains were evidence in the same way of a man's freedom or the mere existence of a big iron safe proof of a man's wealth.

There had been a clear violation of pledges, and he blamed co-operating Knights like Sir Cowasji for helping the British Government to frame these safeguards by telling them through their joint memorandum what India wanted.

CO-OPERATORS & SAFEGUARDS

Britishers did not accept a single suggestion, but used the memorandum to frame safeguards against those demands (cheers). This reminded him of the case of a Public Prosecutor who told the Defending Counsel that the latter's case was so strong that the former would withdraw the case provided the defence told him its strong points which he would use for withdrawal of the case. The Defence Counsel was taken in, but the result was that the accused was convicted. In the same way, co-operators had helped the Britishers to impose safeguards (cheers and laughter).

Lala Shamlal said that there were safeguards for the British, for the Anglo-Indians and for the services, but no safeguards for the nation, which the Viceroy admitted dwelt in the cottages. The Congress would not care for democracy, and would withdraw in favour of any Government which really benefited the cottage dwellers by spending on their uplift even half of what the villagers paid, but the scheme before them was like Moore's Family Medicine, prescribing what the civil servant shall eat and how many bedsheets he should have (laughter).

Sir Henry Craik had told the Punjab Council that the 10 per cent salary cut had hit them so hard that he was wearing a five year old coat (laughter).

Sir Henry Craik: The Hon'ble Member should quote me correctly. I said twenty-year old coat (cheers and laughters).

Lala Shamlal said that the question was not of political power, but on whom money was to be spent, whether on the military forces and the services or on the people.

As for the proposed scheme, it reminded him of a talk that Captain Lalchand, a nominated member, had with a Deputy Commissioner, when the latter explaining the Rawlatt Act told the Captain that it was a precautionary measure. The Deputy Commissioner said that it meant that if the Deputy Commissioner armed with a revolver went out for a walk with Capt. Lalchand who was his friend, Capt. Lalchand should not be afraid of that precautionary measure. To which Capt. Lalchand replied "I have no suspicion about you, but if you are the sole judge of my behaviour, then I am afraid I wouldn't take the risk of being shot down." (Laughter) Lala Shamlal said that his answer to the plea of good behaviour was the same. The Governor-General would hold a secret chamber meeting with his three councillors, Financial Adviser and the Advocate-General and tell the Federal Ministry what he wanted done, and if the ministry said no, they would be dismissed (laughter). If they said yes, they would prove India's right to advance towards Dominion Status.

RAMLILA ANALOGY.

Lala Shamlal said that he was reminded of his school days forty years ago, when some of his classfellows finding their schoolmates being worshipped in Ramlila in which they had become Rama, Laxman and Sita, adopted the same role next year. When the Lila was over, they were asked their experiences and they said:—It was alright so far as people touched their feet and worshipped them, but when they came into the tent, the managers of the Ramlila told them that they didn't know how to act as rulers, and in future they would be given those roles only if they obeyed the managers implicitly. And so far as the cash offerings were concerned, the managers took them away. The same would be the fate of the Federal Ministry (laughter).

Sardar Sant Singh said that his mind was inevitably driven back to the days when the Indian delegates on return from the First Round Table Conference preached the gospel of peace and goodwill, but everyone had now been disillusioned. Even Government members who had spoken earlier revealed the spirit of hopelessness. That was natural, since His Majesty's Government had violated all pledges given in the past. Even the Secretary of State felt shy of using the term Dominion Status at the J. P. C. meeting.

Concluding the Sardar said that if England was really sincere, she should give India a democratic form of Government which could be changed at the will of the electorate.

The House adjourned till tomorrow when the debate will conclude.—A.P.

Military Officer & 2 Children Burnt To Death

Trapped By Blaze In One Storied House At 2 a.m. On Wednesday

RANGOON, February 6.

Three members of a European family were burnt to death beyond recognition to-day at about 2 a. m. when the small one-storied house of Captain C. B. Hamilton, Executive Officer, Mingaladon Cantonment, caught fire. All the three occupants, Captain Hamilton (44) and his two children Margaret and Malcolm were found huddled together at the rear of the house near a door which was bolted. It appears they had been making attempts to get away but were caught in the flames and charred. The bodies are now in the mortuary.

The fire which lasted nearly 45 minutes razed the house almost to the ground. The cause of the disaster is still unknown.

Captain Hamilton was formerly attached to the Indian Army Supply Corps in Northern India and during the Great War he was wounded and sent back to India as a Reserve Officer. In 1930 he came to Burma in his present appointment. Mrs. Hamilton is at present in Bangalore.—A. P.

FEUDAL LORDS & J.P.C. REPORT

Zemindars And Talukdars To Confer In Delhi

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

An All-India Talukdars and Zamindars Conference will be held at New Delhi on 15th, 16th and 17th February in Darbhanga House with the Maharaja of Darbhanga in the Chair to discuss the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and suggest changes in the India Bill to be introduced in Parliament with a view to safeguarding the landed rights, privileges and status of the order of Talukdars and Zamindars.

Invitations to attend the Conference have been issued by the Thakoresaheb of Sanand to leading Talukdars and Zamindars including about thirty Rajas and Maharajas.—A. P.

METTUR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

Secretary Of State Sanctions

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The Madras Government has received the Secretary of State's sanction for the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme, drafted by Major Howard, Chief Engineer.

The estimated cost is Rs. 1,30,17,800 initially rising to Rs. 1,82,00,000 by the tenth year of operation. The scheme is expected to be completed in three years, from the date of commencement of the works.—A. P.

BURNING TRAGEDY IN GURUDWARA

President Found Dead And Several Others In Precarious Condition

AMRITSAR Feb. 6.

Sardar Dasa Singh, President of the Chhehrata Sahib Gurudwara Committee was found dead this morning in the office room of the Gurudwara Committee. Sardars Dalip Singh, Kartar Singh, Arjan Singh and Ujagar Singh were removed from the same room in a precarious condition.

It is stated that a segree containing burning charcoal which was kept within closed doors of the room was the cause of the catastrophe.—United Press.

BELGIUM AND RUSSIA

No Diplomatic Relations

(Special Cable.)
BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.

The Chamber by 87 to 83 votes declined to agree to the proposal for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Belgium and Soviet Russia.

NAZISM TRAVELS TO IRAQ

Growing Anti-Jew Feeling

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

The question of the growing anti-semitism in Iraq was raised in the House of Commons, Sir John Simon stating that he regretted to say that recent reports he had seen confirmed the development of anti-Jewish feeling. He had no reason to believe that the Iraq Government had taken any action prejudicial to the position of the British Government in Palestine.

DOMINION M.P.s TO VISIT LONDON

Will Be Guests Of British Parliamentarians Next July

LONDON, Feb. 5.

For the first time since the Parliamentary wartime visit in 1916, delegations representative of Empire legislatures will meet in London this year as guests of the United Kingdom Branch Parliamentary Association founded during King George's Coronation when representatives of Dominion Parliaments participated in the ceremony.

The delegates will be asked to visit England during the month of July, spending first half of the month in London, and the latter half visiting the principal cities and centres of industry in the provinces and Scotland. It is expected that the delegations will be thoroughly representative of various legislatures and include both Ministers and leading members of all parties.—Reuter.

CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS FOR AVIATION

Direction Finding Network Will Cover Internal Routes

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Air Ministry has announced that plans have been approved for the establishment of a chain of civil aviation wireless stations throughout the country so as to afford full facilities for direction finding and for communication with Aircraft and between Airports. Three new stations came into operation last year at Hull, Portsmouth and Belfast. A further six will be placed at suitable sites during 1935 with the object of providing a direction finding network covering the new internal routes as well as to serve the needs of individual aerodromes. As the exact development of new Air lines in Britain cannot be accurately predicted, wireless equipment will be moved in vehicles capable of being easily moved from place to place.

By this means organisation of communications can be rapidly and inexpensively reduced as the development of Air lines may require. In addition to these mobile stations a limited number of permanent stations of higher power are to be erected.—B. O. W.

GOODWILL SHOULD BE BASIS OF TRADE RELATIONS

Lancashire M.P.s Seek Interview To Discuss Indian Problem

LONDON, Feb 5.

A well-attended meeting of Lancashire Conservative M. P.'s adopted a resolution re-affirming the Committee's belief that goodwill was the surest basis for all trade relations. The Committee was trying to arrange an interview between representatives of the Indian Trade Relations Committee, in Lancashire of which Sir William Clare-Lees is Chairman and the Lancashire M. P.'s to-morrow to discuss the present situation.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S NEXT STEP

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, Feb. 5.

Herr Hitler's Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath and other high officials conferred the terms of the proposals arising from the Franco-British conversations in London.

No official statement is made, but it appears proable that Germany's next step will be to instruct her Ambassadors in London and Paris to present a series of questions on the exact significance of certain aspects of the London proposal.

Meanwhile a meeting with the Reichsbishop Mueller arranged today has been postponed by Herr Hitler "owing to an urgent political conference."

The Fateful Day

PARAMOUNT NEED OF UNITY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—February 7th will for a long time, be remembered in India as a most eventful day. The Congress has decided to observe it as a protest day throughout India, for its declaration against the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms. In thousands of public meetings to-day, the Indians will pass in resolution that they reject the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and prefer to fight for Swaraj under the existing constitution. Curiously enough, elected members of the Central Legislature too are voting in the Assembly to-day against the Report. Thus India is going to declare to the outside world to-day that the British Government is foisting an unwanted constitution on India.

The duty of the Congress is clear. It should carry this resolution to every nook and corner of this country and explain to the masses the implications involved therein. Educated masses have already confirmed this Congress resolution in the late Assembly elections.

It is really a matter of disgrace that India should still remain disunited. Look at their political bickerings on the floor of the Assembly on this issue of vital importance. Is that not most humiliating enough? Every party has rejected the Report; but it wishes to remain in a watertight compartment. Are Indian leaders so much degraded to-day as to shut their eyes and refuse to see their humiliated and miserable condition?

Unity to-day is the paramount need. United India should reiterate its demand for the Constituent Assembly. It will verily have the constitution framed by that body. Surely no Government can ignore a united demand of the nation.

In the broadcast talks on India's Reforms last night Mr. Stanley Baldwin said, "We shall preserve the Empire if we succeed in giving units of it, the right amount of liberty, in the right way, at the right time." But has that right liberty been given to India in the proposed new Reforms?—Yours, etc.

B. D. WAGH.

Motor Driving In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The subject of motor driving in the city and the amount of nuisance and danger it has created to the public, both in the streets as well as those sitting in their houses and offices, has evoked a vociferous protest in the press but it seems to have hardly invited any effective or commensurate response from the authorities concerned.

For about a couple of years I have been corresponding with the Police Commissioner, the Bombay Municipality and even the W.I.A.A. on the subject but the response is not adequate or effective

The W.I.A.A. has recently thought of appealing to the pedestrian road-sense by distributing leaflets urging the pedestrians to use footpaths for their safety; but assuming the appeal thus made reaches the most-affected victims of the road-hogs—I mean children and illiterate pedestrians—are the management of the W.I.A.A. aware that the footpaths of most of the busy localities and in many cases even the road surfaces are monopolised by hawkers and shop-keepers exhibiting their wares with the constitutional license from the Municipality or the non-constitutional connivance of the Police-dada?

Some months ago I wrote to the Police Commissioner and the Bombay Municipality drawing their attention to the said condition of certain roads and footpaths, inviting them to go with me and observe how the Sepai-dada, instead of attending to or helping the congested traffic, conversed with the hand-cart-walas or perhaps weather reports, but the suggestion did not appeal.

Even now if some responsible Police Officer will visit, for instance, the Bruce Street, the Dalal Street and the Hamam Street between 1 and 3 p.m. he will see how hopelessly the traffic and parking regulations are ignored.

Since December last I and one of my sons took the trouble of noting the Nos. of over 2 dozen cars that had parked at curbs against the rules, causing obstruction and at times risk to the traffic, and even a Police Sergeant who met me on the subject told me he himself had seen several cars parked that way but in none of the cases reported or even observed by the Police Sergeant himself any prosecution was undertaken, though the Police Commissioner advertised the rules and warned the motorists that they would be prosecuted.

In the Church Gate Street, although the centre of the street is reserved for parking cars leaving space for just a car to pass each side, I very often find cars parked along the footpaths rendering it dangerous for the traffic to pass.

Mr. Wheeler of the "Safety First" mentioned in Mr. Jayakar's letter in "The Times" to-day may be thinking of the safety of his own "Wheel" but if the terrible toll of victims of the road-accidents has to be controlled, if not curtailed, there should be a string of prosecutions of the offenders against traffic rules till they realise their responsibility to the other users of the road.—Yours, etc.

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay Feb. 5.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

(Continued From Page 6).

and privileges which the British students enjoy. To give concrete examples: all colleges and universities in Great Britain restrict their numbers and then admit only when authorised by the High Commissioner's Office. Thus out of 303 applications which were sent to Cambridge in 1932, only 38 were accepted. In most of the hospitals, Indian students are not admitted for practical training and although many of the engineering firms have a flourishing trade in India, they decline to take Indians as apprentices even when they are willing to pay to be trained. Besides all this victimisation of Indian students for their political opinions is becoming more and more frequent. Thus when the British student visits the U.S.S.R., nothing happens, but when an Indian student commits the same crime, not only is he kept under public surveillance but his passport may be taken away restricting even his freedom of visiting the Continent during the vacation. Also the passports of some Indian students are taken away because of their political opinions. It ought to be noticed here that all the letters and communications from India to the 'suspected' students are rigorously censored by the British authorities. Furthermore taking advantage of the wide powers given under Sea Customs Act, the authorities submit Indian students returning home to the strictest Customs examination."

Colour Prejudice.

"Another aspect of the Indian students' difficulties," says the Report, "is painful, irritating and insulting by turns. We refer to the colour prejudice which has been encouraged and fostered by the reactionary press in Britain by painting us as barbarous people, fit only to be ruled by the iron hand. Only a few of the boarding houses will admit Indian students and those who are admitted not only pay more than the usual charges but are subjected to insults from their landlords and landladies. Even the college and the university authorities perpetuate this prejudice. For instance, in most of the college hostels, Indian students are not admitted at all. In some colleges, like King's college, the Medical Faculty in London, Indians are not admitted to the common room and are barred from enjoying the usual social amenities.

"What has been the attitude of the students in Great Britain towards the Indian question? Formerly the well-to-do students used to supply British with the bulk of officials—civil, military and police. It is with their active help that the "steel frame" in India is kept unimpaired and until quite recently the students were apathetic so far as the colonial question was concerned. But since the Great War students are realising the immense significance and importance of the Indian question. They are also gradually realising that their freedom is bound up with the freedom of the Indian people."

HOARE OUT TO RALLY LIBERALS

(Continued from page 1.)

consider whether the plan set out in the Bill is the best plan for safeguarding the morale, organisation and secret intelligence of the police."

Sir Samuel Hoare also referred to the question of provincial second chambers and expressed the opinion that there were good grounds for the Select Committee's recommendations in this regard. He thought, apart from these two questions, there were no major controversial issues in the provincial chapter.

SURPRISING AGREEMENT.

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to deal with the provisions concerning both the Federation and the Provinces, and said there might on this subject, be wide differences of opinion, but it is significant that during all the past five years' discussions there had been a surprising measure of agreement. It was generally agreed from the beginning that defence must be reserved and the reservation of external affairs followed almost inevitably.

POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

The point of difference had been whether it was possible to a put time limit upon that reservation. We discussed the question over and over again, and whilst we had every desire to help India along the road to responsibility we saw no means of including in any Bill the conditions that no Act of Parliament could control. With regard to the special responsibilities Sir Samuel said that there was a remarkable measure of agreement behond the Government's proposals. From the start of the discussions there had been a general demand for certain powers of intervention which were inevitable in the present conditions of India.

EXPLAINS AWAY SAFEGUARDS.

Difficulties which had arisen had been not so much over the existence of special responsibilities, but rather over the definition of them.

Sir Samuel instanced the question of commercial discrimination and said that everyone admitted some safeguard in the present circumstances was necessary.

The majority of the Select Committee took the view that it was necessary to be more precise on this matter than the Labourites proposed. He said accordingly, the Bill following the recommendations of the Select Committee defined the safeguards under two main heads; first the reciprocity treatment for British and Indian traders and companies; secondly, the power of intervention if Indian tariffs were to be used not in the economic interests of India, but with the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom.

NO ABROGATION OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The spirit in which those provisions were to be applied would be fully explained in the instrument of Instructions. "All I need say at present is as far as the tariffs are concerned, it is our intention to continue the same fiscal autonomy as existed in India during the past 14 years. I am convinced that British imports to India will receive the same consideration as under the present convention, and the powers in the Bill, if ever they have to be used will be adequate." Sir Samuel questioning whether any member of the House would propose abrogation of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention pointed out that no member of any Government since the Montford reforms ever made such a proposal and added that the surest way to destroy British trade in India was to attempt to impose tariff from Britain.

DISCRIMINATION AND RECIPROCITY.

Sir S. Hoare thought that the main issues to discuss in this difficult question should be whether the provisions regarding reciprocity and discrimination were satisfactory and also whether anyone would seriously propose the abrogation of the fiscal autonomy convention.

Dealing with the chapter relating to the Service he pointed out that it only set out in statutory form the long series of rules connected therewith, and he expressed the opinion that there was nothing controversial therein, apart from the provisions relating to future recruitment, in which connection, he commended the Select Committee's conclusions and also the question of pensions, in regard to which, he pointed out the Bill accepted the Select Committee's conclusions, and in the Select Committee's view, no pensioner need feel anxious with regard to future security of his pension.

FOOTING BILL FEDERATION.

He thought the chapter regarding judiciary was almost non-controversial, and expressed the opinion that the Select Committee achieved the object of keeping Judiciary free and independent from political influence.

He proceeded to deal with the important chapter on finance which was fundamental to the whole scheme, and said the question whether India could afford to pay for Federation and autonomous provinces simultaneously must be fully discussed, but dispassionately and without exaggeration.

INDIA AND BURMA

He reminded the House that Indian finances reacted quickly to more favourable conditions, and pointed out in the last three four years. Indian budget credit improved rapidly in a most remarkable manner.

He said: "With this experience behind us, and the fact that the new expenditure due to the cost of Federal and provincial machinery amounts only to a small percentage of Indian revenue, I think we need not take a pessimistic view."

Referring to Burma, Sir Hoare expressed the opinion that a great majority of the House would favour separation, and believed that the main problem which would be difficult was one of economic relations between Burma and India and the consequent reactions upon Britain.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Sir S. Hoare proceeded to stress the importance of Instruments of Instruction, and said it was essential that Viceroy and Governors should be given instructions with regard to the spirit, wherein they were to carry out their duties.

Equally important from the view-point of India is that the constitution is rigid, and can only be amended by future acts of Parliament.

It is rigid, because of peculiar conditions in India and because Parliament is not be prepared to abandon supervision on future changes; but it is still possible to introduce an element in the growth of flexibility by means of instruments of instructions, which therefore play an important part in the development of the Constitution.

ANOTHER WHITE PAPER.

We are therefore proposing to adopt the procedure recommended by the Select Committee, that for the first time in our history, instructions will receive Parliamentary sanction.

We feel this will be of importance from both British and Indian view points. We are therefore proposing before the Committee stage begins to circulate draft instructions in the form of a White Paper, and at the proper time, ask both Houses to discuss them, and shall have to obtain Parliamentary sanction before they are issued to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors.

Sir William Davidson inquired if the House could alter the instructions and suggested if so, they might be included in the schedule of the Bill.

Sir Samuel replied that this was impossible, because in that event, they could be interpreted by the Federal Court.

Sir Herbert Samuel asked if any future Government could issue amended instructions without the sanction of Parliament.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the sanction of both Houses was necessary for every future change.

Summing up his survey, Sir Samuel Hoare claimed that the Bill was not so big in substance, as it appeared. He pointed out that it was the result of four, indeed seven years of discussion, ending with meticulous investigation by the Select Committee.

Proceeding Sir Samuel said that it followed substantially all the recommendations of the Select Committee and thought that the might, therefore, claim that issue of greater importance were strictly limited. He hoped that the House would therefore deal with the Bill with reasonable expedition.

INDO-BRITISH PACT

'I come now to what Government hopes to achieve when the Bill is passed. When I last addressed this House, I said that I believed that a majority of Indians would work the Bill and that the Britsh-Indian relations would improve.

Nothing, that has happened since, has altered my views, I am aware of the volume of criticism in India. I am fully aware of the recent debate in the Assembly and have noted particularly, and with great regret, the debate upon the supplementary Trade Agreement. I am genuinely sorry that so many Indians should seem to misunderstand our motives and regard these proposals as if they were the sudden dictates of a tyrannical Government in Britain, rather than the result of constant discussions with Indians and of a very large body of agreement between ourselves and India. Attaching full importance to all this criticism, I ask the House to keep it in its proper perspective."

CONGRESS CRITICISM.

He pointed that most critics were members of the Congress. the largest party in the Assembly. The Congress Party always made it clear that they would not accept any proposals from Parliament, but only from an Indian Constituent Assembly. It goes without saying that the Congress would oppose any proposals that this house was likely to make.

Secondly, most of the Provincial Councils had discussed the Select Committee proposals. The discussions had been on the whole very reasonable and made it clear that provincial politicians were prepared to work the Bill which Sir Samuel Hoare described as a very hopeful feature of the situation in view of the important part which provinces and provincial politicians would play with Federation.

PRINCES ATTITUDE.

Thirdly, there is the significant fact that the Princes, despite pressure, not from me, not from the Government, but from other directions (Cheers and Cries of Shame) in no way recoiled from the position they adopted four years ago. Quite rightly they claim that they must see the final proposals before giving final assent or dissent. The House can rest assured, however, that there is no evidence that the Princes have altered their general attitude to the question of Federation. These significant facts confirm me further in the conviction that the Bill will be worked and that neither now nor in any future time is it possible to hope for general agreement in India about any scheme. If Parliament waits for a general agreement it will wait for ever."

MILL MAGNATE ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Resistance To Police Search Of Factory

PATNA, Feb. 6.

There was great excitement today in Dinapore as a result of the arrest of the proprietor of a big mill.

Early in the day, two police constables came to the Sohanlal Narainlal Lakshmi Rice and Flour Mill to execute a search warrant in connection with the kidnapping of a young Kahar woman.

It is alleged that the constables were assaulted inside the mill. Soon after, a lorry load of police constables arrived on the scene and literally besieged the mill. The police waited till the Magistrate arrived, when they searched the mill premises and put under arrest the proprietor and one Suk Deo Mistry.—United Press.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

A tragic accident in which seven persons were burnt to death and four seriously injured is reported by a Madanapalle correspondent.

It is stated that a shopkeeper lit a small bit of cloth and placed it on the lid of a sealed tin containing kerosene oil with the intention of opening it. The oil burst into flames in which eleven people standing nearby were enveloped. Three died on the spot and four were removed to hospital but soon succumbed to injuries. Four other injured are lying in a critical condition.

Further details of the fire tragedy show that the flames entrapped twelve persons in the nearby shop including the shopkeeper and his eight-year-old daughter. Within ten minutes, the whole building in which a number of gunny bags containing groundnut shells were stored were burnt down. Four persons were burnt to death while the others sustained severe burns and were removed to hospital where three succumbed.—A. P.

For Proposed Military Training School

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

It is understood that Seth Pratap Chand, a millionaire of West Khandesh with whom Dr. Moonje recently had an interview has promised a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 for the proposed Military Training School at Nagpur.—United Press.

Bengal Governor At Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 6.

The Governor of Bengal paid a visit to Poet Tagore this morning. After a private conversation with the Poet the Governor was shown round the Library Research Institute, the Fine Arts Museum and the Girls Hostel. He then left for Suri by special train.—United Press.

He Never Flinched From Path Of Duty

Bombay Pays Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Pt. Motilal

HIS TWO BEQUESTS TO THE NATION

Glowing tributes were paid to the cherished memory of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru, the greatest constitutionalist who pinned his faith to direct action.

He was described as one of the noblest patriots who left two great legacies for his country, the one being the Nehru Report and the other, Pundit Jawaharlal, the worthy son of a worthy father.

A public meeting was held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening, in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the great leader's death.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Nariman referred to the abilities of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru as the foremost Congress leader and as a parliamentarian. His genius was remarkable and his parliamentary ability was so wonderful that even at the present time the parliamentarians felt his loss very keenly. Not only was he a good debator and an eminent constitutionalist, he also believed in direct action and was always in the vanguard of the national movement.

HIS PATRIOTISM.

What was expected of every parliamentarian, observed the speaker, was a revolutionary outlook and Pundit Motilal had such a vision of the revolutionary. His love for the cause of the country was great.

Even when the doctors implored him to take complete rest for the sake of his health, and even when he could do so with the satisfaction of having contributed his mite for the country, Pundit Motilal never flinched from the path of duty and used to tell every one that the sole purpose in his life was the service of his country. It was the duty of every Indian to pay tributes to one of the greatest patriots of all times. Without in any way disparaging the services rendered by the present-day leaders. Mr. Nariman felt confident that if Pundit Motilal had been alive, Indian forces in and outside the Legislative Assembly would not have been so divided on the Communal question.

A TRUE LEADER.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the late Pundit Motilal's was such a great personality that had India been a free country, he would have assuredly become its Prime Minister. He had nearly all the qualities of a true leader of men and this was proved by the fact that though he entered the political field comparatively late in life, within a short period he achieved such a place in the public life of the country that he came to be recognized as after Mahatma Gandhi the greatest and most influential leader of the people. Mr. Brelvi recalled the activities of Pundit Motilal Nehru since the days of the Home Rule League and the part played by him during the agitation against the Rowlatt Act. He pointed out that the quality which made him a great leader was that he was always prepared to obey any call for action that the needs of the country made. Thus after the Jallianwala massacre he suspended his lucrative practice and lived in the Punjab to help its stricken people. The Punjab had not forgotten and would not forget the the invaluable services he had rendered in its hour of need. Mr. Brelvi proceeded to describe the part the late Pundit played during the first non-co-operation movement, his establishment of the Swaraj Party, how for four or five years before his death he became the most dominant personality in the Congress, next only to Mahatma Gandhi and how the Lahore resolution regarding the boycott of the Council and the inauguration of the second Non-Co-operation movement was mainly due to his initiative. His greatest achievement, Mr. Brelvi said, was the preparation of the Nehru Report. The communal settlement which it offered was, in the present circumstances of the country, the best that could be secured. Mr Brelvi was confident that when an Indian Constituent Assembly met the Constitution that it would formulate would be substantially based on the Nehru Report. Pundit Motilal was absolutely free from any taint of communalism and therefore, commanded the confidence of Muslims and Hindus alike. It was tragic that at a moment of great crisis in their history they could not achieve a satisfactory Hindu-Muslim settlement and Mr. Brelvi agreed with Mr. Nariman in his view that if Pandit Motilal had been living, a united front on the Communal question as well as on the Constitutional question would most probably have been brought about.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master praised the unflinching patriotism of the Pandit and his unbounded sacrifice. Not only as a parliamentarian did Motilal distinguish himself, but when the time for direct action came he stood in the front rank and inspired the country engaged in a grim struggle. His contribution to the Swadeshi movement too was not small. When in those days, the boycott of foreign goods was taken up, he framed the rules and laid down the qualifications for determining as to what was really swadeshi. In every walk of life he occupied the foremost place—whether in the Court of Law or in the Assembly or in the struggle for national freedom.

HIS LEGACIES.

A great constitutionalist, he would be remembered for ever, observed the speaker, for the Nehru Report,—one of the greatest legacies, he left for India, the other being his son Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The speaker hoped that the inspiration he had given to the nation would continue and keep up the determination of the country to carry on the struggle for freedom.

AT COUNTRY'S CALL.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the great leader in a brief speech Describing Pundit Motilal as one of the greatest leaders of India, the speaker referred to the supreme sacrifices of the Pundit. He left his kith and kin, he left his home and his all for the sake of the country. The speaker prayed for the eternal peace of the soul of the departed leader.

Mr. Hakim Ekrami, stated that Pundit Motilal Nehru had attained immortality and exhorted the country to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. S. K. Patil quoted an English politician, by saying that though every politician had his price, Pundit Motilal Nehru was truly invaluable.

Mr. Hukkerikar also addressed the meeting after which the meeting terminated.

Congress President's Tribute

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, opened the Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad to-night. He also paid tributes to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and exhorted the people to follow his great example of service and self-sacrifice.

Among other speakers were Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Dr. Katju and Acharya Kripalani.

Referring t o the Swadeshi Exhibition Babu Rajendra Prasad pleaded for helping the peasants. He laid stress on the agricultural aspect of India's problem.

The Municipal Board will present Rajendra Babu with an address.—United Press.

"ANTI-J. P. C. REPORT DAY"

Sjt. Manishankar S. Trivedi, Secretary, The Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement:

The B. P. C. C. has decided to demonstrate the Anti J.P.C. Report Day as ordained by the National Congress.

It is no secret now, that even the existences of the State Peoples have been fully ignored in that ignominious report, and their rights are crucified to placate the Indian Princes. Looking to this, and to the recently published India bill it is the noble duty of every citizen of Indian States to denounce this report. I hope, my brethren will not miss this opportunity of giving expression to their feelings and will wholeheartedly join the B.P.C.C. in its programme.

"LABOUR WEEK" AND RED T. U. C.'s ATTITUDE

Not In Keeping With Healthier Tendencies Of Working Class Movement, Says Pathak

Mr. D. L. Pathak, Secretary, All-India Trades Union Congress has issued the following statement:

We regret that the Red T.U.C. and the P.W.F. have withdrawn their co-operation from the "Labour Week" announced by the All-India Trades Union Congress and rushed to the Press to explain their reasons before the B.P.T.U.C. has hardly had an opportunity to consider them. The initiative for the "Labour Week" comes from the Executive Committee of the All-India Trades Union Congress which met recently at Nagpur. The resolution condemning the J.P.C. Report put forward the idea that a "Labour Week" should be observed in order to

1. Express opposition of the working class to the J.P.C. Report and express the resolve to fight for self-determination.
2. To make a membership drive to strengthen the All-India Trades Union Congress.

NAGPUR RESOLUTION.

The Nagpur resolution also sought the co-operation of anti-imperialist bodies like the Congress Socialist Party and the National Congress during the "Labour Week."

After the publication of this resolution the Press W.F. and the Red T.U.C. wrote to us offering their co-operation. The BP.. T.U.C. accepted this co-operation and decided to invite them to a joint conference with the representatives of the B.P.C.C. and C.S.P.

The joint Conference was held on Saturday February 2, 1935, at the Congress House, when the representatives of B.P.C.C., C.S.P., B.P.T.U.C., Red T.U.C. and the P.W.F., attended, the last two being represented by Mr. Joglekar.

In the conference it was made clear at the outset that the united front was only on the issue of the J.P.C. Report and the A.I.T.U.C. reserved its right to carry on an organizational drive during the week in co-operation with C.S.P. This principle was accepted and draft resolution was prepared against the J.P.C. which was acceptable to all the parties.

After this agreement was arrived at Mr. Joglekar proposed that the united front should be extended to the following issues:—

1. Support to the Ahmedabad Strike.
2. Mobilization of workers to fight the general capitalist offensive.

Although these issues were acceptable to the A.I.T.U.C. and C.S.P., the B.P.C.C. confined its co-operation only to the political issue and agreed to lend its auspices only on such days as the J.P.C. Report would be condemned. The 6th, 7th and 10th were fixed for the purpose with the consent of Mr. Joglekar.

Following the same principle that there should be united front on common issues only Mr. Joglekar agreed that 7th instant should be set aside for enrolling members and this purpose then could not be any co-operation between rival T. U. organisations for the 4th February, the anniversary of the G. I. P. Railway workers strike, the organisations entering into united front were invited by the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, which had made preparations for the strike anniversary day. Mr. Joglekar invited that the G. I. P. Labour Union also should be included for this day. Having accepted the invitation of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union the B.P.T.U.C. was not in a position to accept Mr. Joglekar's suggestion. He, therefore, withdrew his co-operation on the 4th and 7th, without prejudice to the co-operation on other days as I have mentioned in my statement to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 3rd February.

WHY THEY WITHDREW.

The letter of the Vice-President of the Red T.U.C. and the General Secretary of the All-India Press Workers' Federation, addressed to me, and which have been published on Monday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," state that they have withdrawn their co-operation for the following reasons:—

1. "That the united front for specific issues is generally for a full period covered by the specific question."
2. That 7th instant has been set apart from organisational drive.
3. That the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has been included in the united front on February 4th.

"NOT A GENUINE DRIVE".

These issues which have been raised by the Red organisations only show that these organisations did not come to the joint conference with a genuine drive for united front. By agreeing to the B. P. T. U. C. joining only on 6th, 7th and 10th Mr. Joglekar had compromised the principle that "united front is for a full period covered by the specific issues". On the second point it must be made clear that there should be no united action between rival bodies in making an organisational drive. For this reason, 7th was set apart for strengthening the different organisations separately.

It is clear from the above that the withdrawal of co-operation by the Red T. U. C. and P. W. F. agreeing with all after the points of the united front at the joint Conference shows, that these organisations do not envisage a united movement arising from these united fronts. In the light of the decision of the international working-class movement to liquidate sectarian tendencies by dissolving the Red Unions, the attitude of the Red T. U. C. is not in keeping with the healthier tendencies which are appearing again to unite the working class movement.

"INDECENT HASTE."

I must also take this opportunity to point to my comrades in the Red T. U. C. and the P. W. F. that the indecent haste in which they have released the correspondence to the Press does more harm than good to the movement. They could have at least waited till they heard in reply from the A. I. T. U. C. before finally breaking the united front and writing to the Press about it.

BOOK ON LENIN CONFISCATED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In exercise of power under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the Government of Bengal have forfeited an English book entitled "Lenin—God of Godless" by Mr. Ferdinand Ossendowaki, published by Constable & Company, London, on the ground that it contains seditious matters.—United Press.

11 YOUTHS ARRESTED IN BINAJURI

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 6.

Eleven youths of village Binajuri of this district were arrested yesterday for violation of the curfew order still in force in the village. —United Press.

TWO KILLED IN D. I. KHAN RIOT

D. I. KHAN, Feb. 6.

A riot occurred between two Kirris (nomad camps) of Nasarkhel and Barkhel Powindahs in the jurisdiction of Chaudhuran in D. I. Khan as a result of which one Bhangi Khan was hit on the head and another Dadak also received fatal injuries.

The quarrel arose over the question of search for stray camels. —United Press.

The Governor of Bengal has donated a sum of Rs. 1,500 for Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund. Other contributions hitherto made to the fund in response to the Governor's appeal amount to Rs. 33,477.

PURE SWADESHI

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WANTED AGENTS

Sir Vijayaragavachari (right) visited on Tuesday morning the Bombay Veterinary College. He is seen above with Mr. E. F. Farbrother I. V. S. Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency.

FIRST LINE OF COUNTRY'S HEALTH DEFENCE

Preventive Measures Must Be Taken Against Infectious Diseases At Ports And Frontiers

"Bombay is regarded as permanently infected with plague, rat or human, and we are also suspected as the main source of small-pox by overseas countries", observed Lt.-Col. C. L. Belderbeck, in the course of a lecture at the Bowen Memorial Hall on Tuesday, Mrs. Faiz B. Tyebjee presiding.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The gruesome consequences of the last year's ravages of the epidemic could be seen, remarked the lecturer, in the virulent type of small-pox contracted in fifteen ships after leaving the port, nine of which spread havoc in non-epidemic times.

HEALTH DEFENCE.

The first line of a country's defence in the opinion of the speaker would consist in protecting the health of ports and frontiers.

That the institution of 'Quarantine" was designed to stamp out outbreaks of fatal diseases and preserve an epidemological balance, conducting thereby to the safety of commerce, was explained by the speaker.

With regard to the infectious diseases carried to and from Bombay, the speaker said that they consisted of both conventional diseases like chicken-pox, measles, influenza and other diseases notifiable under the Municipal Act and small-pox and "spook".

The lecturer observed, that the ships bound for overseas ports, all crew and passengers must be medically examined and their kit disinfected in all cases of suspected infection.

INNOVATIONS.

Formation of Port Sanitary Authorities with wider views and closer co-operation between ports and Municipalities, inspection and disinfection of coastal country craft with lessening of rats and mosquitoes, improvement in ship hygiene, convention with overseas countries inspection of imported foods and improvements in Port Quarantine Rules on scientific lines were some of the innovations, the speaker said, already on the horizon.

The speaker also referred to the ships coming to Bombay from Fort Sudan and East African ports which were all suspected possibly of carrying cases of "Jigger" and sleeping sickness. With the opening up of communications through Africa, import of "yellow fever" was also much apprehended.

Air transport made dangers of infection still greater, continued the speaker.

Lt.-Col. Bilderbeck wound up his speech by explaining measures urgently needed to be taken for coping with the diseases in Bombay—measures like the "Mosquito Ordinance" against "Yellow Fever" adopted in the United States, Gold Coast and Kenya.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

(Continued from page 6.)

ing almost a pauper, involved in debts and eking out a precarious hand-to-mouth existence?

Development Craze

Unless we trace the real causes of this sudden swing of the financial pendulum of the Municipality in the opposite direction, it is not possible to suggest or discover suitable remedies for this disaster. There should be a proper diagnosis of the disease before a remedy is prescribed. There seem to me to be two main causes that have led to the present hopeless and almost irretrievable state of affairs; the root cause of all the financial difficulties and money stringency, not only in the city Municipality, but also of the Government and other public institutions, like the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust, is the development-craze, that unfortunately seized a few indivduals in power, shortly after the War. That fanatic craze, first originated with a few reckless high officers of Government, and gradually spread, like an infectious disease, and soon overtook the whole city and also several parts of the Presidency, so that within a few years, there was hardly an important public institution, from Government downwards, that did not suffer from the disastrous ravages of this all-devouring Moloch.

The authors and heads of all these destructive, chimerical schemes were all highly paid European officials, mostly imported specially into the land as "experts", who bungled the financial affairs of the Presidency and then retired, leaving the inflicted Province and the city to wriggle out of the hopeless mess created by them, as best as they could. Lloyd-Hepper and Co. headed the Government show, followed by Clayton-MacKison couple for the Municipality, and Mr. Delves for the Improvement Trust, gave the last finishing touches so that between these half a dozen 'expert' and 'efficient' administrators in different spheres and departments the financial destinies of the whole Presidency and city were settled and fixed for generations to come.

(To Be Continued.)

Discussions with Mr. Strunga, the Roumanian Minister of Industry and Commerce, on the subject of the Roumanian Trade Debts due to the United Kingdom were resumed by the Board of Trade on Wednesday. Mr. Strunga was received by Sir Frederick Leith Ross on behalf of the President of the Board of Trade. Discussions are being continued.

POLICE TACT AVERTS BREACH OF PEACE

Tense Situation At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 4.

A very delicate situation handled with great tact by the City Superintendent and other police officers saved what might have resulted in a serious breach of peace on Saturday night.

It appears that a Mahomedan Pahilwan Abdul Shakur, aged about 35, along with other Mahomedans went at 10 p.m. to a house in the city occupied by some Hindu goldsmiths, and it is alleged, stated he had come to take possession of the house occupied by them, as he had bought it.

The Hindus receded on the night of the intrusion and requested Abdul Shakur and party to call again the following morning. An altercation ensued, as a result of which lathis were freely used by both parties. Among other body injuries, Shakur received a blow on the head which fractured his skull. His followers took him to the kotwali, and thence to the Victoria Hospital accompanied by a large crowd of Mahomedans. He succumbed at the hospital.

An inquest was held there, and the body was removed to the Civil Hospital for 'post mortem' examination. Thereafter it was handed over to relatives for burial. It is rumoured that this incident has some connection with a case of assault on two bullion merchants of the City, while they were returning from the temple a couple of days previously.—A.P.

Proposed Transfer Of Moga To Ludhiana

MOGA, Feb. 6.

The people of Moga are greatly agitated at the reported Government's proposal of transferring this Tehsil to Ludhiana District. They are organising a deputation to the Deputy Commissioner to protest against this proposal.

If this proposal is carried out, it will it is stated, prove a great hardship to the people of this place.—United Press.

That Film on Teeth!

The source of many tooth troubles

Why Teeth Discolor and Decay

THE trouble lies in the slimy, ever-present film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, dimming the beauty of your teeth. That film is what combines with other substances to harden into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles. There they shortly decay and form acid. This acid, authorities believe, is the chief cause of tooth decay.

Therefore, the great need is a tooth paste to remove that film—and Pepsodent has supplied it. Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

Pepsodent's effectiveness in removing film is due to a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly. Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. So to be sure that you are removing film safely and effectively, use Pepsodent—the special film-removing tooth paste.

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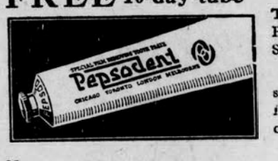

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STEADINESS MAINTAINED DUE WELL LIQUIDATED MARKET POSITION

Franc Movements Irregular

GOLD AND SILVER QUIETLY WEAK

Wheat Declines While Linseed Quiet And Featureless

BOMBAY, Feb 6

NEW YORK COTTON LACKED STIMULUS BUT PRICES KEPT STEADY

Yesterday's activity was entirely wiped out to-day. Without any stimulating support market looks weak, but prices somehow adhere to a firm level because of the well liquidated position of the market. Bullish movements always seem to be checked due to the prevailing uncertainties, however, local and foreign buying assist the market from descending downwards.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS RATES

Sterling dollar at London opened steady, and improved to some extent, but later movements were irregular.

SILVER AND GOLD SHOW SOME WEAK TENDENCY

WHEAT AND LINSEED DISPLAY A DOWNWARD TREND

Chicago wheat opened steady, but later declared on Commission Houses selling and meagre foreign demand, the opening of the Argentine Linseed market was quiet but later market assumed a lethargic trend in absence of any speculative support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	12.39
To-day's opening	12.37
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	12.34
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 6

Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6 72
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 252/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 6

New York cotton lacked stimulus but prices kept steady due to well liquidated position of market with sporadic buying on behalf of local and foreign interest however, prevailed uncertainties tended to seriously curtain bullish activity as result of which movements were very narrow with traders inclined to watch and see.

Trading in May began with decline of two points from previous closing.

Operations were very restricted and small with price hovering around 12.37 and on some liquidation may further eased to 12.36 but subsequently market recovered on indications of better southern spot market otherwise there was nothing particularly interesting.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 5

The following were the opening ranges

March	(12.32/12.32) 12.31/12.31
May	(12.39/12.39) 12.37/12.37
July	(12.39/12.38) 12.36/12.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January	(6.80) 6.77
American March	(6.74) 6.72
Egyptian January	(8.53) 8.50
Egyptian March	(8.48) 8.47

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 6

Trading was dull on the Sheikh Memon Street in cotton transactions. As the opening advices from New York Cotton Exchange were less encouraging. The opening was quoted at 2 points lower, but subsequently the prices further depressed by 2 points. No business of importance was reported, Broach A/M contract being traded in the vicinity of Rs. 253 at about 11 p.m.

CARDAMOM SALES

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangam Kombia, has sent the following telegram:—

Kombia cardamoms market report. Result of to-day's auction prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk tharaipadams Rs. 21/22. Malabar storepadams Rs. 23 to 25. Mysores Rs. 27 to 29. Gandhipara Mysore Rs. 37/12. Seeds 28. Sold 500 thulams. Market firm with upward tendency.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.88 1/8
To-day's opening	4.88 1/4
To-day's closing	4.88 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.88 1/4
To-day's opening	4.89
To-day's closing	4.88 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 6

Previous closing	74.37
To-day's opening	74.34
To-day's closing	74.40

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 6

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 7/16d)	24 5/16d
Spot	(24 9/16d)	24 7/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 6

Gold per ounce (£7-2-1 1/2) £7-1-10 1/2

BULLION

London, Feb 6

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/16d) 24 5/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 6

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 6

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.61) 5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay	(36.93) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan	(57.78) 57.88
London on Shanghai	(1-5 3/8) 1-5 3/16
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 6

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 61, 61/5 and 66/8.

In absence of support and generally disappointing foreign news prices showed inclination to sag under considerable selling pressure and unloading by bulls while quieter London cables further accentuated decline closed steady at Rs. 60/10, 60/14 and 66/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 35/0/3 and 35/1.

Traders were undisposed to enter into fresh commitments in absence of stimulating foreign news but subsequently steadier franc prices improved slightly on some scattered buying closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 36/8; Highest Rs. 36/15; Lowest Rs. 36/1; Closing Rs 36/5

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 44; Lowest Rs. 43/4; Closing Rs. 43/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 46/8; Highest Rs. 47/1; Lowest Rs. 45/14; Closing Rs. 46/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/10; Highest Rs. 28/1; Lowest Rs. 27/4; Closing Rs. 27/7

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 6

Liverpool wheat opened steady at March 56-1/8, May 59-1/4 and July 61-1/4.

The market was moderately active on some speculative buying influenced by comparatively steadier foreign cables but business generally remained poor.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 6

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94-1/4.

Prices declined on commission house selling and poor foreign demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 6

Argentine linseed opened quiet with February at 11.96. The market was quiet and featureless in entire absence of speculative interest with price remaining unchanged at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 6

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£233 buyers £233 1/4 sellers steady) £232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers steady

Lead (£10 1/16 buyers £10 /18 sellers unsteady) £10 1/16 buyers to £10 1/16 sellers quiet

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 1/2 sellers

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted

Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16 paid buyers) 6 1/8 paid buyers

April-June (6 5/16 paid buyers) 6 7/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata Jan (£14 15/16 sellers) £15 1/8 paid buyers

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

10-30 p.m.

	Rs a. p.
Wheat May	4 11 3
Linseed May	7 1 6

The tone was quiet.

SETTLEMENT DAYS IN SHARES

Pay in ..... February 11
Pay out ..... February 13.

The share market will remain open for one hour on Thursday only and will remain entirely closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 8th, 9th and 11th February for the settlement.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 5

February 11.96—07
March 12.02—04
April 12.11—05

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 5

May 0.94 5/8 plus 1/8c
July 0.88 7/8 plus 1 3/8c.
September 87 plus 1/2c.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 5

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 0 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 12 3
Turner and Newall	2 16 9
Associated Electric Industries	1 5 3
Attock Oil	0 8 9
Associated Portland Cement	2 1 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 19 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 0 0
Beira Railways	0 16 9
County of London Elec. Supply Ord	2 18 6
Marconi International Marine	1 18 9
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3 9 6
General Electric Ord	2 9 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 10 10½
L M & S Rly 4 per cent Pref.	85 0 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 15 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 2 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 3 2.13% p. a.

Market steady.

London Stock Exchange

CONTINUANCE OF PEPPER CRISIS

Thursday Declared Non-Business Day

GOLD MININGS FINDS SUPPORT

Light Trading In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 6

On the Stock Exchange operators continued adopting a cautious policy mainly owing to prolonged nervousness regarding the financial solution of the pepper crisis and markets generally continued dull, the only redeeming feature being support for gold minings, especially kaffirs.

In commodities difficulties of the pepper situation had a restraining effect on other commodities, especially rubber, where business was practically at a standstill, though the prices only eased slightly. To-morrow has also been declared a non-business day for pepper.

Wall treet opened steady, but trading was light owing to the gold clause.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 3/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4
Tuesday, Jan 29 £99 1/2
Wednesday Jan 30 £99
Thursday Jan 31 £99 1/4
Friday Feb. 1 £99 1/2
Monday Feb. 4 £99 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5, £99 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 6

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless.

Giltedged securities showed sagging tendency due to lack of enquiry three and half was quoted at £99 i.e. 2-1/2 shillings lower than previous close.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88-1/4 and then improved to 4.88-7/16, thereafter rate moved irregularly in narrow margin.

Franc opened at 74.34 and then went up to 74.40 subsequently tendency became irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£92 3/8) £91 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 3/4) £111 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 5/8) £120 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 3/4) £108 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5 1/8) 5
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (34-6) 33-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (dol 42-6) dol 43-6
Imperial Chemical (dol (37-6) 37
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10-1 1/2) dol 10
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 110 1/2) dol 110 1/2
Realisation 1930 (dol 87 1/2) dol 87
Dunlop Rubber (51-6) 51-6
University Ordinary (27-6) 27-6
Ford Motors (dol 31-3) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (6-7 1/8) 6-3/4
British American Tobacco (dol 123-9) dol 122-6
Camera 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (139-9) 139-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17) 17
Distillers (93-0) 93-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 9-9
British Celonese (11-9) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-3) 67-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-7 1/2) 48-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8) 8
Western Ltd Ordinary (10) 10
Inter Nickels (23 1/8) 23 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£54) £53 1/2
L M S Ford (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£138 3/4) £138 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£94 3/4) £94

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Wheat	2,797 cwts
Linseed	1,066 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	118 cwts
Gingellyseed	132 cwts
Groundnuts	7,049 cwts
Castorseed	1,623 cwts.
Rice	8,928 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,186 cwts
Cottonseed	12,601 cwts.
Mowraseed	220 cwts
Gram	4,103 cwts
Joowar	1,260 cwts
Maize	56 cwts
Barley	4,617 cwts
Bajree	1,491 cwts.
Coal	2,479 tons

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 5

March 55 7/8—1 1/8d
May 59—1 1/8d
July 61—1d.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 6

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116 3/4) £116 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 1/2) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 3/4) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Common (dol 18-9) dol. 18-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£60) £60
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £15 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (£52-9) £52-9
Rand Mines (147-6) 147-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Anglo Persian (49-10 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (80) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-9
Shell Transport (53 1/2) 52-6
Royal Dutch (£20 1/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 6

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 30 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 10 1/8
U S Steel Common (unquoted) dol 35 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 87 1/2) unquoted

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (285) 286-3
Goddar New (191-3) 191-3
Moddar New (77-6) 77-6
Sub Nigel (245) 245
Spring Mines (187-6) 186-3
Union Corporation (148-9) 146-3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	171
Bengal Fine	...	162
Bengal F G	...	158
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	161
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	157
Wardha-Hingt	...	251
Nagpur/Savner	...	253
Pundhurna	...	240
Yeotmal	...	239
Arvi	...	239
Ellichpur	...	237
Amraoti-Berar	...	233
Khamgaon	...	235/37
Mulkapur	...	232/34
Khandesh	209	229/31
Jalna/Sailu	...	229/31
Burwah/Sanavad	...	239
Broach Fine	258	...
Punjab/American	...	301
Punjab/American mix	...	276
Cambodia	326/331	...
Miraj/Sangli	251/266	..
Compta Good	296/276	..
Bagalkot	246	...
Kampala	398	...
Busoga	396	..
Jinja	394	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 5-2-35	3766000	6090000
Receipts yesterday 5-2-35	9000	22000
Exports to date 5-2-35	3035000	4941000
Stock at Ports 1-2-35	2839000	3833000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-2-35	765000	2061000
Stock at Liverpool 1-2-35	897000	992000
Visible Supply 1-2-35	6394000	8653000
Quantity in sight 1-2-35	6513000	9460000
Quantity out of sight 1-2-35	5437000	7360000

WORKERS DEMAND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

T. U. C. Vice-President Says J. P. C. Scheme Is Hostile To Masses

The third day of the "Labour Week" was observed enthusiastically at a mass meeting of workers at Lal Baug maidan under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. The meeting was also attended by a large number of Congress Socialists.

The president in his speech referred to the boycott of the Simon Commission and observed that the workers should organise to oppose the new Reforms as they did at the time of the Simon Commission. He condemned the report as being hostile to the interests of the exploited masses.

Mr. Khedgikar moved the resolution. He referred to the "Labour Week" and pointed out that the purpose of it was to awaken political consciousness amongst the workers.

Miss Maniben Kara supported the resolution. The workers freedom, she said, meant the establishment of the Workers' Raj and they would fight till their final goal was attained.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Narayanswami, speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, observed that Imperialism with its native allies is exploiting the workers and peasants of India and opposition of the workers to the J. P. C. Report was but a part of the struggle of the workers against the foreign Government. He contended that the future constitution of India should be framed by a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise.

After the speeches of Mr. Nerkarbuva and Kankule, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar observed that the Government always tried to win over a section of the people of India by giving some political and economic concessions i the form of reforms. The new report he said had the same object of satisfying the upper classes.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared unanimously passed.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

S S Caterina Gerolimich, A. Raimondi, Genoa via Karachi, Lloyd Triestino.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

S S Tairea, W. H. Greese, Durban via Coast Ports, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Caterino Gerolimich, A. Raimondi, Kobe, via Colombo, Lloyd Triestino.
S S Ibukisan Maru, M. Matsubayasi, Kobe via Singapore, O S Kaisha.
S S Heartbridge, J. Timmoth, Calcutta, Killick Nixon.
S S J. B. Aug Kessler, J. Strings, Loesoe (Dutch E. Indies) Burmah Shell O S and D Co., Ld.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

S S Barpeta, Persian Gulf Ports, via Karachi.
S S Carthage, China Japan Ports via Colombo.
S S Golconda, Rangoon via Coast Ports.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Good Business In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Feb 6

In the share market to-day jutes ruled firm and good business resulted. Coals were firm, but teas were dull. Miscellaneous section show no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/3; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/11.

Banks: Central Bank of India 39.

Coals: Aldih 5; Bengal 296/8; Bhulna Bararee 10/6; Dhemo Main 12/8; Equitable 39/4; Hurriladih 18; Mundalpore 8/12; New Manbhoom 69; Nazira 8/8; New Beerbhoom 15/14; North Damuda 3/15; Raneegunge 35; Sendra 16; Talcher 2; West Jamuria 12/8.

Jutes: Alliance 475; Anglo India 559; Auckland 293; Bally 271/8; Bally pref 143; Birla 18/13; Barangore 226/8; Cheviot 271; Clive 39/10; Dalhousie 463/8; Fort Gloster 770; Fort William 421/8; Ganges 480; Gourepore 862/8; Howrah 65/10; Hukumchand 16/6; Hukumchand pref 118; India 561/8; Kamarhatty 679; Lansdowne 243/8; Lawrence 641; Megna 51/6; Naihati 569/8; National 29/11. Northbrook 56/8; Nuddea 75; Orient 250; Presidency 6/14; Reliance 84/8; Reliance pref 153; Standard 430.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/6; Bengal Telephone ordy 19; Rawalpindi Elec 22/14; United Provinces Elec 163; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8; Britannia Biscuits 9/10; Midnapore Zemindary 77/8; Sugar: Bharat 7/3; Basti 256; Balrampore 20; Cawnpore ordy 38; Rohtas 10/6; Samastipore 11/8.

Tea: Hattikhira 28/12

Debentures: Six per cent 1916/21/56, Associated Hotels 104/8.—A. P.

BUSINESS TREND IN U. S. A.

Excess Of Credits

Messrs. Henry Davis and Co. have received the following cable advice from New York:—

The trend of business indicates expanding industrial activity which is being supported by an excess of credit reserves, commodity stocks available, and increased dividend payments by important companies. Good common stocks such as National Steel, Kennecott Copper, Proctor and Gamble and Reynold Store B, should be favourable regarded for appreciation.

INDO-PERSIAN GOVT. CONFERENCE

Plans To Restore Law And Order In Frontier Regions

NEW DELHI, February 6.

An important Conference between the Government of India and Persian frontier authorities is about to be held in Zahidan (formerly known as Duzdap) according to information received here.

The Conference is being arranged at the instance of the Persian authorities requesting the Government of India's assistance and co-operation, it is understood, to concert measures to restore law and order in the desolate undemarcated region near Kwosh where Persian Baluchis have been showing a rebellious attitude towards the Persian Government. Further there is a close relationship, it is stated, between Persian Baluchis and Indian Baluchis.

Mr. Skrine, Political Agent at Kalat is representing the Government of India.

Zahidan is reached after a long journey from Quetta, by rail as far as Nok-Kundi and thence by motor for 150 miles.

The Conference was first fixed for the fifth of the month but owing to heavy floods on the way Mr. Skrine was unable to proceed and returned to Quetta. The date on which the Conference will assemble has not yet, it is learned, been fixed.

TRAVELLERS BEWARE!

As a consequence of heavy snow fall the North-west Frontier Road between Peshawar and Kabul is blocked and snow ploughs are being used to clear the road for traffic. Hungry wolves have been infesting the area and attacking travellers.

Travellers have been advised to carry revolvers.—A.P.

Urdu Weekly For Bhopal

BHOPAL, Feb. 6.

Following the relaxation of the Press Ordinance in Bhopal State, Mr. Fazui Ansari has filed a declaration to publish an Urdu weekly, under the name of the 'Bhopal Punch' from the State.

The paper will advocate the rights of the State subjects and will also be an organ of the left-wingers.—United Press.

MESSRS. HENRY DAVIS & CO.

A new Company under the name of Henry Davis Company is started at 18, Elphinstone Circle by Mr. Ten Broeck, who was associated with the Bombay Office of the National City Bank of New York for over six years. Before entering the banking profession, Mr. Ten Broeck was engaged in exporting American manufactures to India. The Henry Davis Company, will act as agents, brokers and private bankers.

Mr. Ten Broeck is the Agent of the New York commodity house of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company, whose business has been established in India for a number of years.

Mr. Ten Broeck has adopted the title of Henry Davis Company, in honour of his grand-father, an eminent Philadelphia businessman of the last century, who was engaged principally in importing Indian raw produce into America. It would seem that Mr. Ten Broeck is, one of the few Americans with a heritage of Indian Trade knowledge, for it is only in comparatively recent years that many Americans have interested themselves in the merchandizing problems of India.

Operators Realise Profits

Fresh Top In Steel Dfds. Influences Selling

President's Warning And Its Effect

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The timely warning given by the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association had little effect on the market to-day and professional bull operators were reported supporting the market.

Before the opening of the market, there was some nervousness and every outside operator was anxious to know the effect of the official warning, but some bulls believed that such statements will have no effect as similar hint was once given when Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted around Rs. 400.

It is true that when prices are getting artificial and when there is a deliberate and premediated attempt to ring shares by speculators, the custodians of the Stock Exchange should not fail to discharge their duties in preserving a free and open market. With this view, the warning given by the President must have the desired effect and every member of the Stock Exchange should offer effective co-operation instead of encouraging reckless speculation.

The outlook of the Steel industry is encouraging and Tata Steel Ordinary shares are expected to be on a dividend basis in the course of a year, but the recent rise was too rapid and naturally calls for a halt before any fresh outburst of bullish enthusiasm.

Bull operators are evidently in full control of the situation and with active outside speculation prices are advancing by leaps and bounds and risks of brokers are rapidly multiplying. Under such a state, the warning will be welcomed in the best interest of the market and if proper and due attention is paid to it, there will be no intervention from the authority.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 710 and Bull operators soon helped prices by active buying and the nervousness which was felt was wiped off. Prices rapidly rose to a new high level of Rs. 746|4 when there was steady liquidation which had depressing effect. Occasional rallies met increased selling and finally prices steadied at Rs. 720.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 151|4 and quickly advanced to Rs. 154|12 on active professional support but later on prices declined to Rs. 151|4 on heavy realising.

As a result of the warning there was more inclination to realise profits and while short sales are dangerous, it will be advisable to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replace at lower levels eventually.

There was general realising in other sections also. Mill shares were quiet and Cements also ruled easy on liquidation. Hydro-Electric section was also quiet on scattered liquidation.

The undertone of the market was fairly good and there was somewhat less business to-day.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	988 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	331 4
100 Central India	406 4
100 Colaba	170 0
100 Cooria	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	395 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	137 8
100 Gokak	237 8
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	103 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	86 4
100 Khatav	86 4
250 Laxmi	810 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1420 0
250 Model	73 12
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	222 8
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	106 4
100 Swadeshi	265 0
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1535 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	107 12
25-50 Central Bank	39 8
500 Imperial Bank	1587 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	398 12
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 13
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	39 14
70 Gwalior	127 8
160 Indian	415 0
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord.	X.D.393 2
75 Okha	211 4
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	386 14
70 United	80 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	47 8
200 Oriental	4625 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old X.D.	170 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1806 4
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram.	173 12
100 Bom. Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	3 3
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	163 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 6.

Bombay Dyeing 996 1003 995 1002 991 992 987 988/12
Century 333 335 331
Central India 412 409 411 410 413 406 407 405 406/4
Colaba 170
Kohinoor 241 240 238/12
New Great 225 227 226 222/8
Simplex 106 110 108 106/4
Swadeshi 271 277 273 266 268 265
Bundi 40/4 40/12 40/6 40/2 40 39/14
Indian Cement 415 413 418 412 415
Tata Steel Deferred 710 746 730 738 716 727 726 730 720 725 722 720 718/12
Tata Steel Ordinary 151 152 150 154/12 153/8 154/8 152/8 151/8 153/4 152 151
Bombay Steam 151/8 151
Bombay Burma 418 422 416 417 418 412/8
Tata Hydro 181 182 183/2
Andhra 1826 1818 1822 1817 1806/4
Tata Power 1637 1635 1655 1648 1652 1641
Tram 173/12 173/7

1000 Tata Power 1641 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 866 4
100 Amr. Patty 122 8
100 C. Province 82 12
100 Dhond Baramati 87 0
100 Gujrat 72 0
100 Mandra Bhon 94 0
100 Pachora Jamner 92 12
100 Sara Sirajgunge 95 0
500 Tapty Valley 781 4

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur 38 12
30 Tata Steel Defd. 718 12
75 Tata Steel Ord. 151 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock 216 4
50 Belapur Sugar 287 8
250 Bombay Steam 317 8
125 Bombay Burma 412 8
15 Bombay Burma Contry 127 8
8sh. British B. Petrol 4 1 6
50 Bombay Telephone 118 0
100 Ind. Bleaching 159 6
100 Ind Radio Def 565 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy. 515 0
1000 Port Canning 615 0
15 Scindia 13 14
30 Tata Construction 89 0
25 Tata Oil 24 4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 287 8
7 p.c Bombay Tram. 83 0
5 p.c. Central India 527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st 133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 151 4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement 15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro 140 0
7-1 2 p.c. Tata Power 1410 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st. 182 8
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 172 4
5½ p.c. Tata Mill 16 0
7 p.c Vishnu 660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/5/6 and ruled quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/16 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/4
Banks selling T T 272 1/4
Banks buying T T 270
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 119 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 97
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/4 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 5/16 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 6th instant
Java/London 7.22 5th instant
London/Paris 74.37 5th instant
London/Belgium 21.02 1/2 5th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 5th instant
London/Italy 57.81 5th instant
London/Berlin 12.21 5th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th instant
London/New York 4.88 5/16 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Gold £7-2-1 4th instant £7-2-1 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 4th instant 24 7/16 5th instant
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 4th instant 24 9/16 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 1/16 4th instant 54 1/16 5th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 4th instant 3/8 per cent 5th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 4th instant 1/2 per cent 5th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm

SEEDS

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. Feb. sellers £9/6/3.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £13/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Feb. sellers £12/15/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Feb. sellers 19/9.
Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt May/Aug sellers 20/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 5

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	91-3/8
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-1/8
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-3/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	92-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108 5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/4
National Bank of India	15 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 6

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened steady to-day at Rs. 256 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 257/8 active buying by bazar operators and short covering. Later on there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 255/4 while Broach J/A was quoted at Rs 254/12. Recent rise in local prices was due to reversing of straddles and the rise is justified as demand for ready cotton is fairly good.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points on parity with overnight rise in New York cotton prices. The local market. There was steady selling in the local market which depressed Broach A/M to Rs. 253. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M Rs 253
Broach J/A Rs. 251
Oomra March Rs. 227
Oomra May Rs. 225/8
Bengal March Rs. 151
Bengal May Rs. 152/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 162	158	155	152	
Panjab	... 162	158	155	152	
Rajputana	... 162	158	155	152	
Oomra No. 3	241	238	235	231	...
C P No. 1	257	254	251	247	...
C P No. 2	248	245	242	238	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
In full-pressed bales

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,244	119,742
Central India	693	31,914
Barsi and Nagar	416	52,811
Hyderabad Gaorani	373	17,231
Berar	6,619	150,447
Central Provinces	1,753	30,486
Total Oomras	12,098	402,631
Dholera	943	77,349
N W Provinces	477	22,797
Rajputana	208	8,923
Sind-Punjab	3,439	188,525
Broach	100	9,083
Coompta and Dharwar	...	28,064
Westerns-Northerns	61	20,563
Cocanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	27,733
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	...	98,527
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	100	104
Total	17,529	892,332

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 31st Jan Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,415	149,766
Japan and China	5,689	395,608
Coast Ports	...	9,096
Up-country by Rail	[illegible]	82,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	35,926
Total	7,104	672,798

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 132 at Cross Rate 4.88 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 255 Liverpool May 1935 6.74 Rs. 38 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 255 New York May 12.39 Rs. 26 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.88 7/4

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 5

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £91 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £99 1/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 6

It is now generally believed that there will be some reduction in the import duty of silver and the difference is widening but so far it is too early to form any reliable opinion about the market. There was considerable unloading in the near position while distant delivery was steady at Rs. 66/10. As foreign advices were firm. The decline in the local market is overdone and we strongly advise covering sales as prices are unduly low.

The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready silver	61	2	0
1st settlement	61	5	0
2nd settlement	66	16	0
Ready gold	35	0	0
1st settlement	35	0	6

SPINNERS' TAKINGS

World's Spinners' Takings of American cotton in thousands upto February 2 are as under:—

	Season from 1st Aug 1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	467	732	699
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	2747	3209	3365
Continent	1247	2194	2483
Japan, China, etc	976	1225	1285
Total	5437	7360	7832

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	6 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	37
Consolidated Gas	19 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	28 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	11
Pennsylvania R R	30
Union Pacific R R	98
Great North Pfd	13
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
Amr Tobacco B	84
Dupont de Nemours	89
Radio Prof. B	40
U S States Rubber	13
N Y N H Hartford R R	10
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35 1/2
American Smelting	34
Int Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	29
General Motors	30 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of NJ	40
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	7
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp of Amr	30
General Foods	24
National Dairy	16
Canadian Pacific	13
Goodyear Tyre	21
Studebaker	1
Norway 6 per cent 1944	106

Market heavy and lower.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 5

Broach A/M opening 247; highest 253 3/4; lowest 246 1/4; closing 253 3/4

Broach J/A opening 248; highest 251 1/4; lowest 247 3/4; closing 251 1/4;

Oomra March opening 227 3/4; highest 229; lowest 227 3/4; closing 229

Oomra May opening 225 3/4; highest 227 1/2; lowest 225 3/4; closing 226 1/2

Bengal March opening 153; highest 154 1/4; lowest 152 1/2; closing 152 1/2

Bengal May opening 153 1/4; highest 156; lowest 153 1/4; closing 154 [illegible]

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 18 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 9 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6 1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 5.

	£
Copper Brazier	40 1/2
Yellow Metal	34-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B	232-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 5

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C, & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt. ,,
Karachi per cwt. ,,

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 5

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.25
Brussels	21.02-1/2
Madrid	35.91
Milan	57.81
Berne	15.16
Paris	74.37
Prague	117.12
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	4.88-5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 5

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 21/0.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 23/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 5

Silver—Market steady

Spot	24 7/16
Forward	24 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 5

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Decision Of Court Anticipated Favourable On Monday

BOMBAY STRADDLE REVERSING DEPRESSES LIVERPOOL PRICES

Feeling More Confident

Bombay, Feb. 5.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of any important selling, influenced by trade buying and covering of shorts.

It is generally believed that the decision of the Supreme Court will be favourable on Monday and the market was preparing for a rise. There was utter absence of any selling and prices advanced on trade buying and fairly good exports. It is said that long liquidation is now over and the technical situation of the market has greatly improved.

Heavier sales of mules in Texas indicate extensive preparation of cultivation and latest cables state that planting is progressing favourably in the Western Texas. Weather news and crop advices will now be additional features in shaping the course of cotton prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points on Tuesday with May 12.30. During the early part there was some liquidation which depressed prices by 7 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12 32 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was active trade buying and short covering which improved prices by 8 points from lowest level. The undertone of the market was good and prices closed at a net rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 7 points on increased demand. Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 12.54c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 6.74. There was trade and local buying and offerings were limited. Bombay straddle reversing had depressing effect and hedge-selling of outsiders accounted for the decline and prices after fluctuating within a range of 4 points closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.07 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTION

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 6 points on strong Bombay advices. At the close March was quoted 5.95, May 5.96 and July 5.97.

EGYPTION COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points and spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 8.88. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.74 d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was fairly enquiry in the Alexandria market which resulted in a rise of 7 to 5 points. Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 3 points up.

ARTIFICIAL RISE

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"While we have no desire to minimise the artificiality of the situation, there is no doubt that the tight spot situation resulting from the withdrawal of such a large proportion of this season's production from the markets makes for strength, at least temporarily. The advance in the Bombay market, due to unfavourable crop accounts, has been a source of strength to Liverpool."

ABSENCE OF EXPORTS

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The Indian crop is undoubtedly small but allowing for a shortage of about two lacs bales in Gujarat staple varieties, the fact remains that American cotton is being imported freely and once mills have bought forward shipments they will not be keen to return to Indian even at cheaper prices later on.

Export demand in practically nil and likely to remain so as long as the present narrow parity exists.

The demand for yarn and cloth continues to be poor and on present cotton prices with the difference between gross manufacturing costs and the selling price of cloth at about one anna per lb., mills are seriously considering curtailing production and night shifts are being gradually stopped. Consuming centres up-country report a slack demand for yarn and cloth owing to the inability of agriculturists to pay Government assessments.

We reiterate our opinion that extreme caution should be shown in following the advance as we consider the market technically very unhealthy.

Financial uncertainties continue to retard business in the American markets. Opinions differ as to the 'Gold Clause' case but the opinion is gaining ground that the delay infers that the Supreme Court's decision will be adverse to Government.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.40 plus 09 (2-52 p.m.)
Lowest 12.32 plus 01 (11-18 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.75 plus 03 (10-45 a.m.)
Lowest 6.71—01 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Bombay straddle reversing depressing influence. Traders are inclined to cut losses on Broach straddle owing to reports unsatisfactory receipts for near months. Market tight due to extensive March holding of Anglo-American House.

New York: Market firm. Spot house bought May. Some price fixing. Commission Houses limited sellers.

New York: Decision of Court anticipated favourable on Monday afternoon. Market seems to be getting ready for a moderate advance. Spinners calling cotton.

New York: Heavier sales of mules reported. Planting progressing favourably in Western Texas. Expecting increase of price fixing after Court decision. Think market is in a healthy condition.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating.
Looks like liquidation about over
Trade is buying old crop months.
Feeling is more confident.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5

March 1935	12.33+08
May 1935	12.39+08
July 1935	12.37+06
October 1935	12.28+06
December 1935	12.36+07
Middling Spot	12.55+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5

March 1935	12.33+11
May 1935	12.39+08
July 1935	12.39+07
Middling Spot	12.51+11

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 5

New York 10-55 a.m.—

March 1935	12.28
May 1935	12.34
July 1935	12.34
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.27
May 1935	12.33
July 1935	12.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 5,

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1935		6.79—01
March 1935	6.80	6.77—01
April 1935		6.74—01
May 1935	6.74	6.72
June 1935		6.69—01
July 1935		6.67—01
August 1935		6.62—02
September 1935		6.59—02
October 1935		6.56—02
November 1935		6.54—02
December 1935		6.64—02
January 1936		6.63—02
Middling Spot		7.07—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —

March 1935	8.51
May 1935	8.47
July 1935	8.44
October 1935	8.40
November 1935	8.40
F.G.F. Spot	8.88

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.85
Fine (Good Staple	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.15
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.88
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.03
Choice (No. 1 Staple	6.18
BENGAL —	
Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfiine	4.16
SCINDE —	
Good	4.06
Fine	4.20
Superfine	4.26

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd/4th February 10,800 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 874,803 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 864,333 bales
Increase 10,470 bales

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935

Legal Disabilities Of Indian Women

DR. DESHMUKH'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

Home Member Turns Down Suggestion Of Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Before the second day's onslaught on the J.P.C. Report started to-day, with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair, the Assembly lobbies were full of excitement with the discussion of the probable effect on the amendment of each party if the Government decide to participate in the division, which now seems to have transcended from the region of probability to that of certainty.

Although voting will take place to-morrow, the Party Whips are already at their rather difficult job.

It is contended that the results of the Assembly votings will not be allowed to interfere with the attempts for an agreed solution.

THE QUESTION HOUR

The visitors' galleries were crowded to-day to their utmost capacity as on Monday.

During the question hour replying to a question by Mr. N. G. Ranga regarding the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon, the Finance Member said that the recommendations of the Committee related not only to central taxation but also to provincial and local taxation which are primarily the concern of the Provincial Governments and the local authorities.

So far as they are concerned with the distribution of the different sources of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments, their recommendations have since been superseded by those of the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Several of the Committee's recommendations with regard to central taxation have been adopted and effect has been given to them by the legislature from time to time.

Abolition of export duty on tea and hides, abolition of cotton excise duty imposition of income-tax on the income derived by the tea planters from manufacture, regarding income-tax and lowering of the limit for super-tax to Rs. 30,000, are the results of those recommendations.

I. C. C. C.'s Funds.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai informed Prof. Ranga that neither the Government of India nor the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research contribute towards the maintenance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which derives its funds from the Cess imposed under the Indian Cotton Cess Act

The popularisation of improved methods of cotton culture, cleaning, grading and marketing is primarily a matter for arrangement between the Committee and the local Governments. The Committee promotes to the extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton by providing grants to agricultural departments, co-operative cotton sales societies.

Sir N. N. Sircar told the same Member that the supposition that the Government of India have given an assurance that they will urge the provincial Governments to introduce the necessary legislation for relieving rural indebtedness, was wrong. The Government of India did not propose to introduce any comprehensive Legislation for the same purpose.

Sir Joseph Bhore in reply to Mr. Navalrai's question (No. 21) stated that the Government did not intend to introduce the Statutory Railway Authority Bill during the present session of the Assembly, neither can the Government say when it will be introduced.

Mill Wages

Sir Frank Noyce told Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in reply ro question No. 44 that it does not appear to be a fact that the reductions in the rates of wages have been made on the ground that the working hours have been reduced.

In July last the Bombay Millowners' Association formulated a scheme designed to safeguard the time-workers against any decrease in wages on the introduction of a shorter week and to allow piece-workers increase in their dear food allowance to compensate them for their probable loss in earnings. An all round reduction in wages was recently the subject of an agreement in the Ahmedabad mills but that reduction did not rise directly out of change in hours. Where, of course, piece-rates are in force the workers earnings are bound to be diminished by reduction in hours unless the rate of wages or rate of production is increased.

No Deputy Governors.

Replying to the part (c) of the question he said, "none" and in reply to the part (d) of the question he said that it does not arise Shorter hours must in some cases involve some sacrifice on the part of the workers.

The Law Member, replying to Mr. Bhutto's question as to whether the Government contemplate to appoint a Deputy Governor for Sind in pursuance of the recommendation of the Sind Administration Committee, said, "No".

He referred Mr. Bhutto on the relevant provisions of the Government of India Bill for information as to what would be the constitution of the Sind Government in the event of its separation.

Post-Card Rate.

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Ranga in reply to question No. 56 that the post-card rate at quarter anna was in existence from the year 1879 to the year 1922. During the last ten years of this period the average number of post-cards received for delivery per annum was 528-1/2 millions and the revenue derived therefrom was approximately Rs. 82-1/2 lakhs.

The average annual number of post-cards received for delivery when the rate was half anna was approximately 555-1/2 millions and the average revenue was Rs. 173-1/2 lakhs.

The average annual number of post-cards received for delivery from the date the post-card rate was fixed at nine pies to the end of the financial year 1933-34 is 441 millions with the estimates of an average annual revenue of Rs. 207 lakhs.

Sir Joseph Bhore was subjected to a number of supplementary questions on his reply regarding the introduction of the Statutory Authority, Bill.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed asked: In view of the provision regarding the Statuory Railway Authority, will it be necessary to introduce any Bill in this House?

Sir Joseph Bhore: That is a matter of opinion.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: I ask if as a matter of fact, the Government of India will be required to have any legislation on this.

Sir Joseph Bhore: As at present advised, they will.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Was the Government provision regarding the setting up of the Statutory Railway Authority put in the Government of India Bill instead of leaving it to this House?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I am not in a position to disclose on what matters the Government of India were consulted or not.

Mr. Satyamurthi: May I ask whether the Government of India think that they can now disclose, in view of the provision of the Government of India Bill, what are the subjects on which they propose to introduce the Bill?

Sir Joseph Bhore: If my friend will please wait till the Bill is introduced, he will see what are the subjects on which the legislation will be made.

Mr. V.V. Giri: Do the Government know that the public opinion is against the introduction of the Railway Statutory Authority Bill?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I am not aware of that, but I am prepared to accept the position.

Trade Commissioners.

Sir Joseph Bhore informed Mr Ranga that there are three Trade Commissioners, one each in England, Germany and Italy. The London Commissioner has been employed since 1917, the Hamburg Commissioner from 1931 and the Milan Commissioner since February 1, 1934 . The total expenditure of offices in London and Hamburg is approximately £19,000 for 1934-35 and the budget estimates for the next financial year including the expenditure of Milan Office is £25,125.

Replying to supplementary questions by Messrs. Mody and Ranga, Sir Joseph Bhore said the question of employing Trade Commissioners for the African and American markets depended on funds. He denied the suggestion that the Indian Trade Commissioners did not look after the Indian trade interests in the same manner as the British Trade Commissioner in India.

Women's Disabilities

Sir Henry Craik in reply to Dr. Deshmukh's question regarding the removal of women's legal disabilities said that the Government had received representations for appointment of a Commission to consider the ways and means for an early removal of women's legal disabilities, but they do not propose to give effect to this demand as they consider the appointment of a Commission not a proper way to deal with the matter.

Replying to Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon regarding Sind separation, the Law Member stated that he was not in a position to add anything to the provisions of the Government of India Bill. The question whether or not Sind will be separated is still matter for the Parliament to decide.—United Press.

ARMED GANG WORK HAVOC

Kill Rich Muslim And Seriously Injure Several Women

CORPSE THROWN INTO BURNING FLAMES

RAMNAD, Feb. 6.

Mr. Nagoor Rowther, a rich Mahomedan, was killed, several women belonging to his house seriously injured, following a daring mid-day attack by an armed gang numbering over 50 yesterday, opposite to Valanthravai Railway station six miles from Ramnad.

It was alleged, the gang set fire to about four huts belonging to the servants of the deceased and threw the corpse of the deceased into the flames.

The injured were removed to the hospital. The District Superintendent of police, Ramnad, hurried to the spot to investigate.

The motive of the attack is stated to be the faction in the village.—A P.

NEW AJMER DAILY

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 5.

The declaration filed for the "Rajputana Mail" has been sanctioned by the Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara.

The paper is coming out on March 1. It will be an organ of independent views and will be edited by Messrs. J. Makhmoor and Pundit Dinkar Rao Dharma, the president and secretary of the Rajputana Anti-Violence League respectively.

Dr. Moonje has accepted the presidentship of the Andhra Nationalist Conference to be held in Madras next week.

PROBLEM OF KARNATAK

Bombay Kannadigas Urge Unification Of Different Territories

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Girgaum, Bombay, a crowded public meeting of Bombay Karnatakis was held on Sunday, when Mr. Shriniwasrao Kaujalgi addressed local Karnatakis on the "Problem before Karnatak, with special reference to the question of Unification," Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar presided.

Mr. Kaujalgi commenced with a brief description of the glorious history of Karnatak and narrated how during the last 300 years Karnatak had been torn into pieces territorially and distributed among various Administrations merely to suit the exigencies of time.

He then dwelt on the harmful results which followed in the wake of such dismemberment of the homogeneous unit of Karnatak and how the Karnatakis suffered economically, educationally and culturally at the hands of the more strongly-placed. He then described how the Kannada people who resided in these dismembered parts of Karnatak in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Coorg were living miserable lives, being starved of all educational and cultural development and how they were all eager to be knit into one homogeneous whole. He stated that there were some doubting "Thomases" who, though accepting the principle of unification were apprehensive whether a unified Karnatak would be able to stand the financial burden. These doubts were shattered by figures showing how Karnatak was quite capable of becoming a self-supporting province. He concluded by exhorting all Kannadigas not to rest content until a Unified Karnatak Province was an accomplished fact.

Resolution

Mr. R. A. Jahgirdhar Advocate, then moved the following resoution:—

"This public meeting of all Kannadigas, resident in Bombay, held on February 3, 1935, under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, is strongly of opinion that the various scattered parts of Karnatak in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Coorg should be constituted into a separate Karnatak Province in any Constitution, in order that Karnatak may become a homogeneous unit able to develop itself fully and occupy its legitimate place in the Indian Nation."

SANGLI STATE FEELS PROUD

More Representation Given In Upper Federal Chamber

SANGLI, Feb. 6.

It is learnt that the Government of India Bill presented to Parliament recently gives Sangli half a seat in the Upper Federal Chamber instead of a quarter allotted to it by the scheme of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The news of the increased representation for Sangli is received with a sense of pride and satisfaction in the State.

The Savantavadi State also secures the same measure of increased representation in the Upper Federal Chamber.—A.P.

FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Waiving all rights for himself and his successors over the Vishwanath Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya (Ayurvedic College in the City), Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen has, by deed of gift, made over the entire institution to a board of Trustees, consecrating it to the service of the suffering humanity.

The Institution is named after the late father of Kaviraj Sen.—A. P.

HYDERABADIS' LEAGUE

Nizam's Subjects Combine To Promote Interests Of Mulkis

(From a Correspondent))

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 5.

On Saturday 2nd February an informal gathering of about 150 prominent citizens of Hyderabad representing all classes and communities met at Raja Partabgir's residence to adopt measures for inaugurating the "Nizam's Subjects' League." Mr. Abdul Hasan Syed Ali, Advocate was voted to the chair.

On behalf of the organisers Mr. B. S. Sharma, Bar-at-Law, read a statement outlining the aims and objects and explaining the creed of the League.

Sir Nizamat Jung, formerly Political Minister of the State was the principal speaker. The Nawab made a fervent appeal for intercommunal unity and said that the time had come when the classes should undertake the service of the masses. He pleaded for the industrial development of the country as the only effective cure for unemployment. He stressed the need for character building for younger generation and appealed to all to stick to peaceful and constitutional methods.

Mr. R. S. Naik, Bar-at-Law, moved a resolution appointing a Committee to consider the creed and aims and objects of "Nizam's Subjects' League" and empowering Sir Nizamat Jung to draft a constitution of the League in consultation with his associates. The Committee consists of the following:—

President:— Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur. Vice-Presidents:—Dr. Latief Sayeed, Mr. R. S. Naik, Bar-at-Law. Secretaries:—Mr. Syed Abid Hasan, Mr. B. Ramkrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B.. Treasurer:—Mr. Nausher Sohrab Chinoy, Bar-at-Law. Members:— Nawab Shamsher Jung Bahadur, Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Raja Srinivas Karwankar, Nawab Moin Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. Waman Naik, and Nawab Mir Abbar Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Ahmad Mohiuddin, Editor, "Rahbar", Mr. M. Narsing Rao, Editor "Rayath," Mr. Rustoomji Jamshedji Chinoy, Mr. Khaleel-uz-Zaman Siddique, Bar-at-Law, Mr. M. Hanamantha Rao, Vakil, High Court, Mr. Mir Hasnuddin, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Sripat Rao, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Advocate, Moulvi Abdur Rahim Saheb, Mr. Abul Hasan Kaiser, Mr. Gopa. Rao, Advocate, Mr. P. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Shanker Rao Borgaonker, Bar-at-Law, Nawab Syed Jaffer Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Safdar Hussain, Mr. Janardhan Rao, Desai, High Court Pleader, Mr. Hind Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Jagirdar.

The aims and objects of the League are set out in its prospectus as follows:—

Aims and Objects.

1. To promote good-will and co-operation between the various classes and communities that owe allegiance to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

2. To consider means and adopt measures for improving the condition of the various sections of the people of the State on the lines indicated above.

3. To secure and safeguard the rights and privileges of Mulkis and to make them sensible of the duties corresponding to those rights.

4. To strive for a constitutional form of Government under the guidance of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty.

5. To secure and safeguard the constitutional rights and privileges of Hyderabad as a Sovereign State.

Ashok Mill Weavers Resume Work

AHMEDABAD, February 6.

Weavers of Ashok mill who had gone on strike yesterday resumed work this morning on the mill authorities agreeing to redress their grievances if any regarding enforcement of the Delhi agreement.—A.P.

Mahasabha To Meet In Conference

Special Session At Cawnpore To Refute Declaration Made In J. P. C. Report

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Hindu Mahasabha head office has issued a notice for holding a meeting of the Working Committee on 17th February, when among other things a proposal will be considered to hold a special session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Cawnpore on the occasion of the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha which is to meet on 15th, 16th and 17th March. The object of the special session is to consider the Government of India Bill and how it affects Hindus and to refute the declaration made in the J. P. C. report that there is a general acquiescence among Indians not excluding Hindus over the question of the Communal Award.

The Reception Committee at Cawnpore has invited nominations from provincial sabhas for presidentship of the annual session. The Committee will meet shortly and announce result of the election. From information received by the head office Mr. Uttam has good chances of being elected.

Pandit Malaviya's name is being proposed for presidentship of the special session.—A P.

497 Detenus In Deoli Camp!

Home Member Refuses To Give Names As He Considers It Would Not Be In Public Interest

During the question hour in the Assembly to-day, replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena regarding the number of persons at present confined without trial, the Home Member stated that the Government of India are concerned only with the cases of persons who are confined under the Regulation III and the corresponding Madras and Bombay Regulation III and those who are committed to jail custody by the orders of the Government of Bengal passed under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, but are detained in jails outside Bengal under the provisions of section 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act of 1932.

IN DEOLI CAMP.

There are, continued, the Home Member, at present 40 State prisoners confined in jail under Regulation III. Only one person is detained in jail under the provisions of the Madras State Prisoners' Regulation. His name is Amir Haider Khan. He was arrested on August 31, 1934. There are no persons detained in jail under Bombay State Prisoners' Regulation. 500 Bengal detenus are detained in jails outside Bengal. Of these, 497 are confined in Deoli Camp Jail.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Sir Henry Craik refused to give the names of these persons as he considered that would not be in public interest. Cases of persons detained under State Prisoners' Regulations are reviewed twice a year in accordance with the terms of these Regulations. The Government of Bengal review from time to time the cases of persons detained under section 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS

Sir Henry Craik added that there are two non-official visitors for Deoli Jail, which is the only jail or detention camp for detenus with which the Government of India are concerned.

In reply to a question as to whether the Government proposed to appoint Members of the Assembly as non-official visitors for Deoli Jail, the Home Member said that visitors are appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwar and not by the Government of India. One of them was a Member of the last Assembly.

The detenus in Deoli, subject to the approval of the Jail Superintendent may obtain books from outside the jail 200 books at a time are supplied from certain libraries for use of the detenus. An attempt was made to start a Library at Deoli, but it was abandoned owing to the apathy on the part of the detenus themselves.

NO DETENUS IN ANDAMANS

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that there were no detenus or State Prisoners confined in the Andamans.

A few other supplementary questions were asked to which Sir Henry Craik gave halting replies.

Mr. Sri Prakash wanted to know whether the examination of the detenus made twice a year was made to review their conduct in jail or their past conduct to ascertain as to whether they could be released.

Sir Henry Craik said, "It is a review of their cases and of the position whether it would be safe to release them."—United Press

WILL COLLECTOR RECONSIDER?

Cawnpore Municipal Board And Vidyarthi Memorial

CAWNPORE, February 6.

As the request of the Municipal Board to erect a statue to the memory of Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi was recently turned down by the collector of Cawnpore, the Board at its meeting to-day passed a resolution requesting the Collector to reconsider his decision.

The resolution brought forward by Mr. Amzad Ali, urging that three members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board should proceed to London to represent the Board on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee was declared out of order.—A.P.

Bengali Arrested In Madras

MADRAS, February 6.

On receipt of a telegram from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the police arrested yesterday a Bengali employed in a local motor firm.

He has been remanded and will be sent to Calcutta in a day or two.—A.P.

Rs. 9 LAKHS OF REVENUE REMISSION

How Rewa Commemorates Viceregal Visit

REWA, February 6.

According to the latest communique published by the Government of Rewa State, further light has been thrown on the report of the liberal remission of about Rs. 9,00,000, which, with a view to commemorate the Viceregal visit in the State was granted by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa to his subjects in the land revenue.

According to this communique, arrears in the land revenue of 1927-28 were fully remitted, while the arrears in the land revenue of the years 1921-22, 1928-29 and 1929-30 were remitted by 50 per cent. only. And thus the total remissions so far granted in the arrears of the last 13 years during the occasion, amount to Rs. 8,76,740.—United Press.

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